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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 199 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Frontier Ban On Congress & Leader Lifted

Sequel To Mahatma–Viceroy Interview

Abdul Ghaffar Khan Can Enter His Province After Six Years' Exile

ABBOTTABAD, August 22.

It is officially announced that the Frontier Government have rescinded all orders of Externment or restriction under the Public Tranquillity Act except those relating to interference in Transborder affairs.

The most important result of the decision is the removal of the ban on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's entry into the North-West Frontier province and the cancelling of restrictions on certain members of the Khaksar movement including Mr. Inayatullah Khan of Lahore.

BAN ON CONGRESS LIFTED

The ban upon the Congress and allied Associations has also been lifted.

It is understood that the Government's attitude in coming to this decision is that they wish to deny no person the opportunity of participation in the political life of his province. They are hopeful that no necessity will arise for taking action to prevent any unconstitutional activities within the settled districts or interference in Waziristan and other Tribal affairs.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The following Communique has been issued:—

"The North-West Frontier Government had under consideration the orders passed from time to time and now in force against certain persons under the Public Tranquillity Act. They have decided, with effect from the date of this anneuncement, to cancel all such orders, whether Externment or Restriction, except those orders which specifically forbid interference in trans-border affairs. They have also decided to cancel the orders declaring the Congress and allied Associations unlawful." —A.P.

IN EXILE FOR SIX YEARS

On December 25, 1931, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, leader of the 'Red Shirts' his brother Dr. Khan Sahib, the latter's son Mr. Saadullah Khan and Qazi Attaullah, Pleader, Marden, were arrested under Regulation III of 1818, and removed from the Frontier Province. The Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and other District Congress Committees had been declared unlawful associations by three Ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General on December 24, 1931, declaring some associations unlawful and evicting therefrom any person found therein as well as to take possession of movable property found in the place.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

'Pathans Are Soldiers Of Indian Freedom'

Karachi's Rousing Reception To 'Frontier Gandhi'

KARACHI, August 22.

"Allow me to visit the house of every one but ask me not to move in processions" said Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who arrived here this morning by the Lahore Mail declining with thanks the honour of being taken in a procession which was arranged by the Local Congress Committee.

The Frontier Gandhi was given a very enthusiastic reception at the station on arrival by a cosmopolitan gathering. Prominent Congressmen profusely garlanded him and exchanged greetings. He was accompanied by Dr. Choithram Gidwani.

From the Railway station he was taken to a car waiting outside. Animated scenes were witnessed when the Frontier leader got down from the car and mixed freely with a crowd of over 5,000 people including a large number of Pathans who had collected in the station compound since early hours of the morning. The Khan Saheb in the course of his chitchats with the Pathans reminded them that every Pathan was a soldier of the Indian forces of freedom. He allowed himself to be drowned in flowers and garlands by the Pathans. Thereafter the Khan was driven to Sarda Mandir where he performed the flag hoisting ceremony.

Later, the Khan Saheb opened the Sind Abadgars (cultivators) Conference.—United Press.

HOW KARACHI RECEIVED HAPPY NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

A congratulatory telegram from Mr. Brelvi, Editor "Bombay Chronicle", first announced in Karachi about the removal of the ban on Khan Abdul Gafar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi". This message was received here at about 7 p.m. when the Khan Saheb was engaged in deep conversation with local Muslim leaders, regarding the Hindu-Muslim question. Immediately the news spread and the Khan Saheb was the recipient of hearty congratulations.

Asked by our correspondent his views the Khan Saheb said he had nothing more to say, except that he was returning home after about six years to serve his people. He was sorry for not being able to complete the Sind programme and said he would take the first opportunity to re-visit Sind He asked to convey thanks to Mr. Brelvi for his good wishes Khan Saheb reached Karachi at 7-30 a.m. from Lahore and was greeted by the big enthusiastic crowd which had gathered at station. People were disappointed when the Khan Saheb refused to be taken in procession for which elaborate arrangements were made by the local Congress Committee.

MEETS MUSLIM LEADERS

Later the flag salutation ceremony was performed in the compound of Sharda Mandir, where he stayed during the day. He took the opportunity of meeting the Muslim leaders

In the evening he addressed a mammoth meeting for about an hour in Rambaugh Maidan.

Khan Saheb will be leaving Karachi on Tuesday night, and after visiting Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Shikarpur and Sukkur, will leave Sind on 26th August for Peshawar, via Lahore.

The programme of Gandhiji's visit in the Frontier Province will be settled by the Khan Saheb after his reaching Peshawar.

PRACTICAL POLITICIANS

Addressing a huge public meeting this evening at Rambaugh, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan narrated the history of Khudai Khidmatgars. He said Pathans though uneducated, were practical politicians. He appealed to the Hindus and Muslims to sink their differences and become Ramsewaks and Khudai Khidmatgars respectively, and serve the nation through the Congress.—A. P.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SACRIFICE

Keep National Flag Always Flying, Pleads "Frontier Gandhi"

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

"I am glad to see your strong desire for the freedom of the country. I have been touring the country all these days. I find great awakening among the people It is my firm belief that we cannot gain Swaraj without sacrifice. Every nation in the world has its own Flag, the dignity of which is kept intact at all sacrifice. India also should make as much sacrifice as is required to keep its National Flag always flying," observed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, performing a flag hoisting ceremony to-day in Sarda Mandir in the presence of a large number of people.—United Press.

DEMOLISH COMMUNAL BARRIERS

The Way To Win Power Leading To Freedom

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

"I know numerous and unbearable are your grievances and difficulties. Let me tell you that of the ways and means you may devise to mitigate and redress your grievances, none is more effective than the acquirement of the power which will solve your problems. To-day that power is in the hands of an alien Government. We are to take that power and place in the hands of our own people," declared Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, opening the Karachi Abadgars (Cultivators') Conference at Khaliqdina Hall to-day.

He added that that power could be taken if the Indians learnt to demolish all communal barriers and have unity.—United Press.

ACCIDENT NEAR ANDHERI

Car Dashes Against Tree: Occupants Injured

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mrs. Goolbai Burjorji Banaji, wife of Dr. Banaji, eye-specialist of Bombay, met with a serious accident this evening near Andheri. It appears that she was a member of a picnic party, who were returning in a motor car from Jogeshwari, driven by a Parsi gentleman. While approaching Andheri the car dashed against a tree, and all the occupants, including the driver, were thrown out on the road. All of them received injuries. They were immediately removed to the Charak Clinic, Bombay, where they were treated. It appears that Mrs. Goolbai Banaji has received injuries in the ribs. After treatment she was removed to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

"IRON BELT" BROKEN

Insurgents Approaching Torre Lavega

PARIS, Aug. 22.

The "Iron Belt" around Santander constructed in imitation of the famous defences of Bilbao has been broken in the western sector, according to the Havas correspondent with the insurgent army, marching on Santander, and the insurgents are now within artillery range of the town of Torre Lavega, about 20 miles west of Santander.—Reuter's Special.

£5,900 FOR BULL

RUGBY: August 22.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that an imported British shorthorn bull named "Gruggleton Captivator" bred at Suranmar, Scotland, was sold yesterday for 95,000 pessos or about £5,900.

This is a record price for Argentine.—B.O.W.

THREE-DAY CROWDED PROGRAMME

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has a crowded programme during his stay in Karachi, concentrating on contact with both the Muslim masses and the intelligentsia.

During his three days' stay in Karachi Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will address several public meetings, mostly in the Muslim quarters, after which he will proceed to the interior.

The programme however is provisional, as, the moment the ban on his entry into the Frontier is removed, Khan Abdul Ghaffar will dash to his home.—A. P.

MR. BINGHAM SAILS FOR U. S.

To Confer With Roosevelt On International Situation

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The American Ambassador Mr. Bingham, sailed for the United States, at short notice, instead of going to Scotland on a holiday, as intended to-night It is understood that President Roosevelt wishes to consult him in connection with the international situation.—Reuter's Special.

HUNGER-STRIKER FORCIBLY FED

CALCUTTA: August 21.

It is understood that the condition of one hunger-striker in the Presidency Jail has become critical and he is being forcibly fed.—United Press.

Counter-Revolutionaries Executed

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.

Eight alleged counter-revolutionaries, accused of sabotage of the Central Russian munition plants and plotting the assassination of the executives, were executed after a sentence of death passed by the Leningrad Court-Martial on Friday.—Reuter's Special.

35,000 Ton Battleship "Littorio" Launched

GENOA, Aug. 22.

In the presence of the King and Queen, Italy's second 35,000-ton battleship "Littorio" was launched. The ship was named by the wife of one workman engaged in its building. She smashed the traditional bottle of champagne over the battleship's bows.—Reuter's Special.

Col. A. W. Goodman M.P., Dead

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The death has occurred of Colonel A. W. Goodman, a member of the House of Commons. Born in Melbourne, he started as a news-boy and made a fortune in India. His death means a by-election in North Islington.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD RECORD IN ATHLETICS

PARIS, Aug. 22.

In international athletics, Ben Johnson broke the 100-metre world record, with the time of ten and two-tenths of seconds. The previous record was ten and three-tenths of seconds.—Reuter's Special.

PROTECTION TO WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES FROM HARDSHIPS

Premier Kher's Assurance Of Introducing Legislation To Bombay Deputation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 22.

A deputation from Bombay of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union, consisting of five persons came yesterday to see Premier Kher, in connection with their grievances, and met the Premier this afternoon in his bungalow. The deputation was with Hon. Mr. Kher for 20 minutes, when it is understood that members of the deputation explained the difficulties and hardships imposed on cotton brokers' employees, by the night opening of forward cotton market of the East India Cotton Association. It appears that employees are made to work from early morning till late at night. It was urged that Government should use its influence with the East India Cotton Association to see that the night session is closed for ever. This would not only relieve cotton market employees, but also employees of other markets, which are kept open at night, as other markets would follow if the cotton market was to be closed.

Mr. Kher is understood to have given a very sympathetic hearing to the deputation, and promised to consider what could be done in the matter by Government.

Mr. Kher, however, is stated to have asked the General Secretary, Mr. Shantilal Shah, to get all particulars from the deputationists, and it appears that some action would be taken in the matter very shortly. Mr. Kher is stated to have told the deputationists that Government was keenly interested in the welfare of all employees in whatever profession they might be engaged. Workers and employees would be protected from hardships, and Government intended to bring in legislation in the matter as early as possible.

Muslims Must Join Congress

Delay Highly Derogatory To National Honour, Says Wazir Hassan

BENGAL MUSLIM LEAGUERS DEMAND POLITICALS' RELEASE AND CONDEMN PALESTINE PARTITION

CALCUTTA, August 22.

"The Mussalmans must join the Congress. Delaying the march towards freedom, shoulder to shoulder with Congress, until a settlement is made, is not only opposed to the constitution of the League but highly derogatory to national honour and political morals,"

Thus observed Sir Wazir Hassan, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League this evening. Dealing with the situation in Bengal, Sir Wazir Hassan said: "The dark shadow of the old regime, and the old habits of covering acts of injustice and oppression, and flouting public opinion under the pretence of maintaining law and order still dominate the administration of Bengal."

Sir Wazir Hassan appealed to the majority community in the province to help the Hindu minority by relieving the latter from their burden of disadvantages.

Referring to the Congress acceptance of office, he said that ministries were formed by the Congress with a view to averting a split so that the cohesion and solidarity of the people of India might be maintained in the movement for emancipation.

REASONABLE DEMANDS

He described the demands of the Andamans hunger-strikers as legitimate and reasonable, and characterised the attitude of the Government in this matter as callous.

Sir Wazir Hassan, in the course of his speech, referred to the affairs in Palestine, and denounced the Royal Commission's proposals for the partition of Palestine.

YOUTHS INVADE HALL

Considerable confusion prevailed after the Conference had adopted 10 out of 15 resolutions, when a number of youths invaded the hall. Following shouts of 'badinage', the President adjourned the meeting and left the hall, after which the police arrived and cleared the hall, taking into custody one of the demonstrators.

BEFORE THE MEETING

It is alleged that just before the meeting, some persons representing themselves as members of the Muslim League desired admittance which was refused. The President refused to interfere when it was brought to his notice. They left the hall but later they returned when the meeting was nearing its end.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting demanding the release of the political prisoners and the detenus, total prohibition in selected areas, recruitment of Bengalis to the police service and introduction of khaddar uniform among the police.

A resolution was also adopted protesting against the Palestine report and repressive legislation in India.

It is understood that the discussions will be resumed at the residence of Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi to-night.—A.P.

A PROTEST AND A PANDEMONIUM

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League which commenced here this afternoon under the presidency of Sir Wazir Hassan, ex-Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court were marred by rowdyism by certain section of Muslims who forced open the door of the hall where the conference was going on and demanded their right to be allowed to participate in the deliberations.

Matters came to such a pass that the police had to intervene. A clash between the two rival sections was averted by the President adjourning the business abruptly.

PANDEMONIUM AND POLICE ENTRY

The proceedings went on smoothly till the President delivered the presidential address, and four resolutions were adopted. At this stage a crowd of about 100 Muslims, led by some prominent members of the Muslim Coalition Party of the Bengal Assembly, rushed in, surrounded the president and complained that although they were members of the League, they were prevented from joining the meeting. This was the signal of noise and confusion necessitating police intervention. Realising an open clash was imminent, the president very actually adjourned the business of the house.

It may be remembered that the members of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League from the very beginning differed from the activities of the Muslim Coalition (Ministerial) Party, and had consistently stood by the original programme of the Bengal Proja Party as chalked out by Mr. Fazlul Huq before he formed the Cabinet.

One man was arrested for disorderly conduct.

RESOLUTIONS

Before adjourning, four resolutions (1) demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, detenus and those under restrictions (2) requesting the Bengal Government to immediately raise a loan of Rs. 2 crores in order to start free compulsory primary education in Bengal and vocational education for unemployed youths, (3) opining that the tenancy legislation of the province be immediately overhauled in order to give relief to the over-taxed peasantry and (4) requesting the Bengal Government to make a beginning of total prohibition in some selected districts of Bengal and draw up a programme so that total prohibition may be enforced in the province within the next four years, were passed.—United Press.

DUTY TO INDIA AND TO ISLAM

Winding up the proceedings of the meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League, Sir Wazir Hassan remarked:—

"It is painful to see that politics in Bengal should have degenerated into such a low ebb as to prompt the unseemly scenes which we all witnessed this afternoon. Nothing can take me away from the path of duty I have chosen for myself. No Minister or his Police Commissioner can deter me from the work I have set before me as to the duty to my country and duty to my brothers in Islam."—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

An energetic and beautiful Muslim youth, aged 24, of respectable family of Frontier Province, now running business on small scale wants to marry a Rich and Pretty girl to finance him for business on high scale. Please correspond with No. 8937, "Bombay Chronicle."

An educated girl of literary taste, preferably Hindi-knowing for a bachelor of respectable Punjabi Nationalist family, well-settled in a literary business. No restriction of caste and Province. Culture and simplicity main considerations. Correspond with Box No. 8934, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a B. Com., with Accounting for Accounts Department. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Grade Rs. 60—5—80 efficiency bar 10—150. Please apply to the Jubilee Mills, Railwaypura P. O. Ahmedabad No. 2. (6063)

Wanted qualified and experienced Lady Doctor for State Hospital, Pay Rs. 100 rising up to 150 p.m. Free Quarters. Apply with testimonials to Chief Karbhari, Mangrol. (6044)

Wanted Lady Companion: Middle-aged, Hindu, without encumbrances for a young childless Rani, lately widowed. Must be virtuous, entertaining, tactful, devoted, sympathetic, cheerful, clean and well up in house-keeping and religion. Pay up to Rs. 40—50. All found. Apply with references and full particulars to Advt. Box No. 8922, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A hard-working qualified Lady Doctor for a Maternity Home in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications upto Rs. 100 per month with free boarding and lodging. Apply to the undersigned and attach copies of testimonials Sister Saraswati, Secretary, Ramkrishna Medical Education Society 2B, Palit Street, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (8913)

Wanted: (1) A confectioner, who can make best kinds of drops, toffees, caramels, bonbons, etc. with upto date machines. (2) A syrup, and fruit and juices preserve man who can take charge of a modern plant, organize labour and control production. Men with good practice only and sound theoretical knowledge need apply sending few samples of their manufacture. (3) A research student in bacteriology to work as a research worker on molasses and also to help if so required in our conserve department for testing our products. State the minimum salaries along with the application. All applications must reach by the 10th September when the final selection will be made. Apply Box No. 8938, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

M. Raghavan, C|o Bhargav Tailoring Shop, Opposite Madhavashram, Girgaon, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to be employed as a Typist or a General Clerk. (158—38)

S. Dasopanth, C|o Bhujanga Rao, 150, Third Chamrajpet, Bangalore, Now Unemployed, wants to be employed as a Shorthand Typist. (159—11)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Krishna G. Salian and others who have applied for free Adlets for repetition will appreciate our difficulty in meeting with numerous fresh applications. We have first of all to see that practically all new Applicants get an opportunity offered by us and by the Management of the 'Bombay Samachar'. However, we shall keep all requests for the repetition on file and whenever new Applications fall short we will consider about the reprints, provided such applicants give us the Number and date on which their first free Adlets were published. New Applicants are requested to observe carefully our rules before sending in their requests for free Adlets under this Heading. (176)

G. D. Kumthekar, Phaltan State, Now Unemployed, seeks job of a Clerk or an Inspector of Roads, Sanitary Department, Water Works, etc. Seven years' experience in Municipality. Good references. (160—25)

N. V. Sankaranarayanna Iyer, 9, Adityalaya, Hindoo Colony, Dadar, Bombay, 14, Now Unemployed, willing to accept any job for minimum salary of Rs. 30. Knows Banking, Accounts and Typewriting. (161—40)

N. V. Ramamritham Iyer, 22, Moreshwar Buildings, G.I.P., Matunga, Bombay, 19, Now Unemployed, willing to accept any job on any salary. Knows Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence and Banking. (162—22)

J. L. Chaturvedi, Haji Bachchuali Terrace, 22, Hospital Avenue, Parel, Bombay, an M.A. of Benares University, Now Unemployed, wishes to serve as a Proof Reader in a Printing Press. (163—8)

G. M. Naik, 30|32, Mahadeo Shankersheth Lane, Bombay 2, Now Unemployed, seeks position as a Clerk or a Teacher. (164—33)

Donald Jansz, Pearl Mansion, First Floor, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Typist or General Clerk. Any salary acceptable. (165—23)

S. P. Dubash, Palkhiwalla House, 26, Dhobitalao, Bombay, Now Unemployed, desires job as a Telephone Clerk. Can work on any duplicating machine or as a Labour Supervisor also. Willing to get any opening on moderate salary. (166—12)

Hiralal P. Bhatt, C|o C. Jivanlal & Co., Azad Bhuvan, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, 3, Now Unemployed, desires job as a Teacher. (167—3)

Sailen Chakrabarti, Empress Hotel, Opposite Central Station, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks any job. He specially draws the attention of Bengalis in Bombay as he hails from Bengal. (168—8)

Mirza Basheer Beg, 120, Sultan Mansion, St. Mary's Road, Mazagaon, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Foreman. Is a qualified Mechanical Engineer. (169—3)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—A well ventilated Block with independent privy and water tap near Tardeo Bridge. Lamington Road. Apply Manekchand Panachand, 190 Javery Bazar, Bombay. (6015)

174. BOOKS

Mitra's Differential Calculus seems to be an excellent book for the students, says a Professor. Basu Mitra & Co., 24A, Mohini Mohon Road, Calcutta. (8933)

Recharge your dry batteries at little cost. Complete instructions As. 8. Send stamps. General Supplies, P. B. 167, Karachi. (8906)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents on decent Commission. Apply Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (8911)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Bombay, the 12th July, 1937.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1937, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June 1937, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.

(5927)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th August, 1937.
(6057)

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy Nos. 14686WE and 14780ME respectively in the name of Krishnarao Yeshwant Rege having been lost, copy policies will be issued provided no objection is lodged with the undersigned within a month from date hereof.

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Dated 20 August, 1937.
(6053)

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE—SINGLE SCREW STEAM LAUNCH.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have for sale a Single Screw Steam Launch. Brief particulars are as follows:—Built by the R. I. M. Dockyard, Calcutta, in 1908, Gross tonnage 24.34, Length Over All 61', B. P. 57'-3". Breadth 10'-6". Maximum Draft 4'-6". Compound Inverted Condensing Steam Engine, Marine type, Cylinders 8-1|4", 18-1|8" by 10" stroke, complete with auxiliary machinery for a working pressure of 140 lbs. per sq. inch, N. H. P. 13, Maximum speed 10 knots, Coal capacity—6 tons, Fresh water capacity 90 gallons. The vessel has no boiler.

Further particulars will be supplied and inspection arranged on application to the Deputy Conservator, Calcutta Port Commissioners..

Offers which will be accepted up to 12 Noon on the 20th September, 1937, must be submitted in sealed covers addressed to the undersigned.

S. L. DASS,
Offg. Secretary.
The 18th August, 1937.
(6051)

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 3rd Floor, (Dean Lane Entrance), ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1937, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T).

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1937.
(ii) To declare a Dividend.
(iii) To elect three Directors in place of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., and Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(iv) (a) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. J. R. D. Tata who has been appointed Director under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
(b) To consent to the re-election as a Director of Mr. J. R. D. Tata notwithstanding that he is a Shareholder and Director of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., who hold the office of Chief Agents of the Company in Bombay.
(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th day of SEPTEMBER to the 2nd day of OCTOBER 1937 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

Bombay, 6th August, 1937.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared at the General Meeting, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 19th October 1937, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 3rd September, 1937.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS should be notified to the Company, without delay.

(6039)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1937, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office the Unclaimed Goods including:—

Wheat, Rice, Husk, Jawari, Hirda, Moog, Toor, G. N. Seeds, Cotton seed, Earth, Limes, Cotton Gum, B. Nuts, Gunny, E. W. Cases, H. H. Effect, Reed, Paper, Grass, Basket, Tea, Soap, Shoes, Machinery, Champles, Brushes, Chalk, Medicine, G. Bangles, Varnish, Veg. Oil Ghee, Preserve G. Chimney, Iron Bars, Hoops, Drums, Barrels, Casks, Tins, E. W. Casks, Wooden planks, etc.

TERMS—50 per cent. Deposit or full amount and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 8th September, 1937.

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MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE FOR STUDENTS

They Must Serve Society Through Love, Says Bihar Premier

PATNA: August 21.

Students of the Bihar National College presented an address this evening to the Premier of Bihar and his colleagues. Among those present on the occasion was Babu Rajendra Prasad.

In the course of the address the students prayed that their helplessness in the matter of serving the country be removed.

Replying the Premier appreciated the students' desire to serve the country. He advised them to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi for inspiration for the service of the country and have discipline and true sense of citizenship. He asked them to prepare themselves for the service of a society of 35 crores of people through love. Intellectual culture was good but it should be seasoned with the love of the country.

Concluding the Premier said:—"It is your duty to be frantic. But there must be a system in it."

Babu Rajendra Prasad delivered a short speech in the course of which he advised the students to divert their energy through the proper channel.—United Press.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY-DECCAN

Maintains Upward Trend In Khandesh

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending August 14:—

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were:—1573 attacks and 579 deaths against 1281 attacks and 580 deaths in the previous week. West Khandesh district reported 490 attacks and 211 deaths against 332-162 in the previous week; East Khandesh 394-136 against 243-112; Nasik 372-105 against 404-165; Ahmednagar 188-68 against 148-65; Sholapur 38-13 against 29-15; Bijapur 33-11 against 55-22; Satara 18-12 against 19-10; Kolaba 14-10 against 37-22; Thana 12-7 against nil; Poona 8-2 against nil; Surat 5-3 against 2-1 and Dharwar 1-1 against 12-6.

The epidemic continues to be extensive in North Bombay Deccan a slight improvement has been noticed in Nasik district during the week but the Khandesh districts still maintain the upward trend of the disease. In East Khandesh district there was a spread of infection in Yawal taluka while Pachora and Parola talukas and Bhadgaon Peta have also recorded some rise. In Ahmednagar district too there has been a slight increase and the infection is now spreading in Akola, Sangamner and Kopergaon talukas.

PLAGUE

Seven cases and four deaths from plague were reported during the week against 8-9 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 4-3 against 8-9; Kanara 2-1 against nil and Dharwar 1-0 against nil.

Plague cases have been reported from Kolhapur and the Deccan States and the authorities of the areas bordering the States have been warned.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Sholapur 10-0; Ratnagiri 9-1; Poona 8-0; East Khandesh 5-1; Kolaba 5-0; Kanara 4-0; Nasik 3-3; Bijapur 3-0; Ahmednagar 2-1 and Bombay city 7-7 Total 56 attacks and 13 deaths against 39-17 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Six cases and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 5 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. Bombay city had 5 attacks and 2 deaths and Ahmedabad town 1-2.

Darbhanga Improvement Trust Affairs

DHARBANGA, Aug. 21.

A deputation consisting of Maulvi Mahomed Shafi, M.L.A., Kumar Kalyan Lal, Chairman, Municipal Board and others, waited on the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Krishna Singh, Premier of Behar, at the Darbhanga Town Congress Committee office and drew his pointed attention to alleged irregularities in the affairs of the Improvement Trust, Darbhanga.

They are understood to have stated that people have been put to great difficulties and worries owing to certain activities of the Trust during the time of Mr. Freston. They also demanded an enquiry into the matter.—United Press.

State Insurance Companies

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the Baroda State Life Assurance Companies Association has received replies from Patiala, Jodhpur, Aundh and many other Indian States that the memorandum on the new Insurance Bill, vis-a-vis the position of Insurance Companies incorporated in Indian States is being considered by the respective Governments. It is to be seen now what the Select Committee decides about the Insurance Companies incorporated in Indian States, because the Association claims that they ought to be treated as Indian Companies.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME

The list of contributions of sums of Rs. 10 and upwards received from 1st January 1937 to 30th June 1937 were as under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
K. & J. Cooper	150	0	0
The Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor	100	0	0
The President, District Local Board, Bombay Subarban District	100	0	0
The Saint Peter's Conference, Bandra	75	0	0
The Agent General Lloyds Friestine N. Company	75	0	0
Mr. Tarmahomed Nurani	52	0	0
Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta	50	0	0
The Coronation Alms Committee	50	0	0
Mrs Virboyji Hormusji Antia	50	0	0
Mr. Damoder Tapidas	40	0	0
Dr. John Ferreira	30	0	0
Mr. Sovar Kana Chambar	29	0	0
Mr. Naroon Tar Mahomed	11	0	0
W. H. Brady and Company	10	0	0
Patel Bros	10	0	0
Messrs. B. Spinners and Co.	10	0	0

Fruits and sweets were given as charity by Mr. Makanjee Kaka, Hira Building, Advi Gally, Mookbhat, Bombay, to this Home, Trombay, in February, May, June and July last. Dhoti, shirts, saris and jackets also were given in July last.

TRIAL OF MAULANA ZAFARALI KHAN

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Maulana Zafarali Khan, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, proprietor of the daily "Zamindar" and President of Majlis-i-Ittihad Millat was put on trial last week in the court of a local Magistrate under Section 225-B on a charge of escaping from lawful custody.

It is alleged that the Maulana, who was arrested in respect of a civil decree, escaped from the custody of a bailiff. The bailiff in his evidence stated that an employee of the "Zamindar" had obtained a decree for Rs. 384-6 against Maulana Zafarali Khan and witness was entrusted with the execution of the warrant of arrest as the Maulana had failed to pay the decree.

In November last he served a warrant of arrest on the Maulana at the Lahore railway station where he had gone to receive Maulana Shaukat Ali and told the Maulana that he was under arrest, but the Maulana got out of his hold with a jerk and mixed in the crowd which had collected there to receive Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Maulana Zafarali Khan admitted that the decree had been granted against him but he added that he was neither arrested nor did he offer any illegal obstruction to lawful apprehension.

Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, (By Mail.)

The 31st Annual General Meeting of the Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank was held on Tuesday 10th instant Rao Bahadur Valvekar, the Bank's Chairman, presiding. The Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for 1936-37 were approved. During the year under report the Working Capital of the Bank was Rs. 8,15,394 and gross profits amounted to Rs. 35,570. The net profits after contributing to the Bad Debt and Building Funds were Rs. 6,057. Dividend of Rs. 4-6-0 per cent was unanimously approved and declared.

Hindi "Weekly" For Gaya

GAYA, Aug. 22.

A Hindi weekly, called the "Behar" will be published from here under the patronage of Kumar Ranbijoy Sinha, with Mr. Mohanlal Mahto, a popular poet of this province, as the editor.

The first issue will be out on the 31st of Aug.—United Press.

INSURANCE BILL

Congress Party's Whip To Members

SIMLA, Aug. 20.
(From Our Correspondent)

Sardar Jogendra Singh, Chief Whip of Congress Party in the Central Assembly arrived at Simla this morning and immediately got busy with the work in connection with the work of his Party in the forthcoming session of the Assembly. He has issued a whip that no member of his party be empowered to move any amendments to the Insurance Bill without previously obtaining the approval of the Executive of the Congress Party.

It is understood that the Congress Party motion for adjournment regarding statements of Sir Zafarullah Khan at the Imperial Conference are not likely to be moved in view of the fact that Sir Zafarullah Khan is still out of India. It appears that the view of the Congress Party is that it would not be fair to Sir Zafarullah Khan if his statements were discussed in his absence, without giving him chance to defend himself.

Baroda Teachers To Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail).

The Education Department of Baroda State has recently advertised for headmasters and school inspectors. This move of the authorities has created a flutter amongst the secondary teachers of the state and it is contented that it would be derogatory to the present staff of capable persons were not forthcoming from amongst them for the posts. It is understood that some teachers will protest to the higher authorities against such action.

The Sayaji Sahakar Sewak Sangh, a semi-official institution propagating the aims of co-operation, has just completed eleven years. The institution conducts the monthly magazine "Rural Life" under the editorship of Prof. K. H. Kamdar.

The Suba of Baroda District has dismissed four members of Karjan Municipality for the breach of rules viz. continuous non-attendance at meetings.

Attempts are in progress to start an Anti-Gambling League in Baroda city.

Owing to RENOVATING and REDECORATING work being carried on in
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Dhobi Ghats On Factories Register

OVER SEVEN THOUSAND ACCIDENTS IN PRESIDENCY DURING YEAR

The report of the Bombay Factory Department for the year 1936 states that the total number of factories increased from 1743 to 1879. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,611 compared with 1,499 in the previous year of these 952 were perennial and 659 seasonal. Two hundred thirty-seven of the perennial and 582 of the seasonal concerns were connected with the cotton industry.

The increase was due partly to bringing on the register certain small, formerly unregulated factories and dhobi ghats and also to the development of new industries.

The number of operatives employed in all industries was 3,91,771 compared with 3,99,919, (excluding Sind), last year. The employment figures for the textile industry showed that 8,02,80,279 adult shifts were worked compared with 8,44,19,004 last year.

The total number of women working in the factories was 62,652 of which 23,990 were in Bombay city, while the children totalled 922, of whom only 33 were in Bombay city and the rest were in the mofussil.

"Reference has been made in past reports to the difficulties connected with the disposal of trade waste in Ahmedabad", says the Chief Inspector of Factories. "It is a problem crying for solution and a Municipal Committee has been appointed to report on the matter."

The mill in Gokak has undertaken very comprehensive measures to combat the malaria menace. A sum of over Rs. 10,000 was spent on the operations and the success may be gauged from the fact that the number of malaria cases treated in the dispensary last year was only 196 compared with an average of 3,249 in the previous three years.

The total number of accidents was 7,043 which 1,630 were serious.

Creches were opened in the Hindustan and Kamala mills, Bombay in the Narayandas Chunilal mill at Gadag, in the Barsi Spinning and Weaving mill and in the New Pratap Spinning and Weaving mill in Dhulia. A detailed enquiry was undertaken in Bombay as a result of a resolution in the Municipality requesting Government to apply compulsion in the matter. The response from factory women has not been altogether encouraging. The average daily attendance at the creches in Bombay was 520, with a maximum of 654. Opium drugging was stopped in 367 cases whilst 139 infants were never introduced to the drug.

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

Referring to the working of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, the Report says that despite a decrease of 4,485 in the number of women employed, there was an increase of 465 in the claims paid. The rate per 100 women employed increased from 7.9 to 9.75. A sum of Rs. 1,03,931 was paid in benefits. The average per claim was Rs. 25-14-9 in Bombay and Rs. 25-9-6 in Ahmedabad. As the maximum that may be obtained is Rs. 28, which may be earned if a woman absents herself for four weeks before confinement, it is clear that most women are availing themselves of this privilege and that lapses therefrom are due more to bad estimating than to any other cause. The Act provides for the benefit to be paid in one of three ways, but it appears that the privilege of taking four weeks' benefit when leaving work should be exercised as much as possible. There was an increase of 133 in the number of women in Bombay who received the benefit in this way, and a somewhat disappointing reduction of 57 in the number in Ahmedabad where the absence of doctors in a number of mills prevents a wider use of the privilege. It is however alleged that the women there prefer to obtain a lump sum some time after the event.

The system was introduced in a districts where it was not formerly in use and 1,793 out of 4,310 women obtained half the benefit when absenting themselves for confinement.

BIHAR TENANCY PROBLEMS

Possibility Of Amicable Formula

PATNA, (By Mail).

The prospects of an amicable formula being arrived at between the Zamindars and the Bihar Ministry over the latter's proposed tenancy legislation seem to have been enhanced as the result of discussions between the Zamindars' representatives and the Finance Minister held during the past two or three days.

Though no definite results of the discussion are known at present it is gathered from authoritative circles that the discussions have helped both parties to a great extent in understanding their respective viewpoints and that the differences between the Zamindars and Kisans have been narrowed down considerably.

The subjects under discussion are understood to have covered all the important agrarian problems facing this province including reduction of rent change in the 'Danabandi' system and the problem of 'Bakast' lands.—A. P.

BIHAR BUDGET

Surplus Expected

PATNA, (By Mail)

Informed circles anticipate a surplus budget for Bihar this year. A supplementary budget is also considered likely for nation-building schemes.

It is understood no radical changes have been made in the budget figures prepared by the Yunus Ministry, although some schemes contemplated by the interim Ministry are reported to have been cut down and provision made for scholarships to be given to Harijan students and water-supply for the Harijans and aborigines.

The surplus expected in the budget is stated to be due to savings which will result from the suspension of various building schemes which were not taken in hand. Schemes calculated to expand the activities of nation-building departments, it is understood, are being prepared, and provision for their execution will be made by a supplementary budget.—A. P.

SIR HARRY HAIG Governor of the United Provinces, has given a donation of Rs. 500 towards the Golden Jubilee Fund."

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN ON NEW HUMANISM

Congress Office Acceptance Welcomed

Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan who arrived in Bombay last week interviewed by the Associated Press, said:—

Even as in the Renaissance the Western consciousness was enlarged by a whole human past—the classical world of Greece and Rome that was thought to be dead—to-day it is faced by a sudden growth of spirit caused by a new inheritance, vaster and stronger, not buried in the past but flung far away in space, the spiritual inheritance of Asia

Whether we like it or not East and West have come together and can no more part. A continuous stream of a whole new world of ideas, shapes and fancies is entering the Western mind. A new humanism is on the horizon. Only this time it will take in the whole of humanity. No cultivated man can neglect the thought and experience of one half of humanity. Religion is the most natural, the most secret expression of man's profound experience. Oxford as the centre of humanist studies has rightly taken the lead in establishing a chair for Eastern Religions.

VITALITY OF EASTERN CIVILIZATION.

Besides, for increasing numbers in the West religion based on a miraculously attested revelation is becoming difficult, though they are persuaded that the spiritual life is a reality. Vaguely they feel that in Hinduism and Buddhism—whatever one may say about Hindu and Buddhist practices—the approach to religion is philosophical and empirical. And there is another reason why attention is directed to the East. It is a deep instinct for self-preservation. It is a fact of history that civilizations which are based on religious forces, such as endurance, suffering, passive resistance, understanding, and tolerance, are long-lived, while those which take their stand on active reason, aggression, and development make for a brilliant display but are short-lived. The eight hundred years or less of the Hellenes, the nine hundred years, on a most generous estimate, of the Romans, and the thousand years of Byzantium compare oddly with the long record of China and India. Our modern civilization bristling with armaments and gigantic intolerances, where millions of men, skilled and unskilled, find it difficult to get a little bread, where the thinking are bitter and bewildered is not exactly a healthy one. India and China are not strong in the great qualities which have made the youthful nations of the West the dynamic force they have been on the arena of world history, the qualities of ambition and adventure, of nobility and courage, of public spirit and social enthusiasm. But they seem to have a sound instinct for life, a strange vitality which has enabled them to adjust themselves to social, political, and economic changes which might have meant ruin to a less robust civilization. India has endured centuries of war, pestilence and human mis-rule.

EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Perhaps to learn tolerance and understanding, one needs a little sorrow. Whether Europe will learn from the East the doctrine of love and non-violence, patience and tolerance, or whether India and the other nations will learn from the West the doctrine of hatred and violence, is the question on which the fate of human race hangs. Both East and West are moving out of their historical past towards a way of thinking which shall eventually be shared in common by all mankind, and to that way of thought and life the best of India will be an effective inspiration.

I feel that in a few years Cambridge and London at any rate will have chairs for Eastern studies.

CONGRESS AND OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

With reference to the present political situation in India, I welcome most heartily the acceptance of office by the Congress. I know there is a section in the Congress which is opposed to it. Statesmanship is the art of the second best. It will accept every opportunity not so much to perfect society as to prevent its further deterioration. It does not require saying that it is possible for the Congress to do it.

On this matter the British Government and the Indian people seem to be agreed. Gandhi has instilled into his followers the principles of service and sacrifice. They have now an opportunity to show their constructive ability. If they carry out their programme with honesty, efficiency, and impartiality to all communities including the British, they will further substantially India's political evolution. All these days there was the suspicion that, though the personnel was Indian, the policy was British. For the first time to-day we have a people's Government. In a thousand ways it can change the whole spirit of the administration. They have started well. Their anxiety to improve the lot of the masses is well-known. Free and compulsory education for boys and girls, filtered water supply and drainage schemes for villages, remission of rents, tackling of middle class unemployment are some of the problems which will keep them busy. Exoduses to hill stations, salaries of public servants and prohibition are bound to come up for consideration.

COMMUNALISM AND HIGH SALARIES.

Communalism has been the curse of India and it is bound up to some extent with high salaries. The Hindus are the majority community and it is their duty to disarm by their conduct the fears and suspicions, which unhappily are present, of the minority communities. I am not exaggerating when I say that friendly critics are watching with keen attention, the Hindus with hope, and the minorities with apprehension, the work of the Congress Ministries. If it is successful we will draw nearer our goal. The other provinces will adopt the Congress programme and struggle to minimize the evils of communalism. In my province of Madras where I have some knowledge of the Governor and the Chief Minister, I may say that the constructive work will be carried on in an atmosphere of friendly co-operation and a spirit of appreciation of each other's difficulties. It will help to further the growth of India's freedom. It is impossible to go back. The forces of history are with us. Even if we are not in a hurry, events are.—A.P.

Ramkrishna Mission Flood Relief In Orissa

(From A Correspondent).

In connection with the flood relief work in Orissa, started by the Mission last week, workers of the mission after inspection of the areas in the three Thanas of Bhubaneswar, Pipli and Delang, have opened two distribution centres at Delang and Pipli. Failure of crop is also apprehended and in that case there will be severe scarcity of food. The miserable condition of the unfortunate victims is beyond description. On behalf of these helpless brethren, the mission appeals to the generous public to contribute their mite and thus save thousands from starvation and death. Contributions should be sent to: The President, the Ramkrishna Mission, P. O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah or the Manager, Udbodhan, 1 Mukherjee Lane, Bagh Bazar, Calcutta; or the Manager, Advaita Ashram, 4, Wellington Lane, Calcutta.

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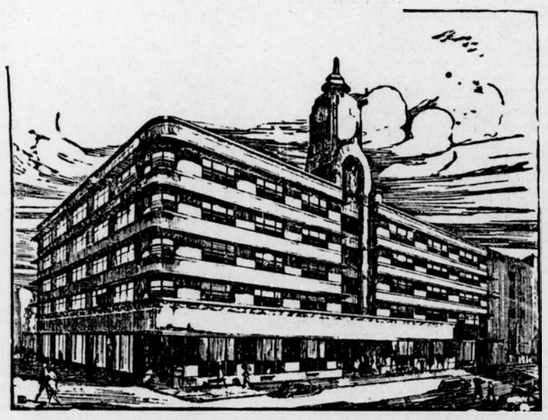

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PALESTINE MUST BELONG TO ARABS

Nahas Pasha Working Through Diplomatic Channels

(From Our Correspondent).
CAIRO, (By Mail).

Premier Nahas Pasha declared in the Houses of Egyptian Parliament that he wanted to make the position of the Egyptian Government clear in regard to the question of the Palestine. The attitude of his Government was, naturally one of sympathy towards the Arabs of Palestine. He believed in the policy of approaching the question and its ultimate solution only through diplomatic channels.

Premier Nahas Pasha stated that the Egyptian Government was always very anxious for an amicable and just settlement of the vexed question in Palestine. They desired to have a healthy relationship between Egypt and all the Arab and Eastern Muslim countries. It was the intention of Egypt to make her position clear and to remain ever on the most friendly and comradely feelings with her neighbouring countries.

Egypt has been keeping a keen watch on all Treaties, Agreements and other understandings arrived at between the different countries in the world and to keep herself abreast of all happenings in the world so that in case there was a necessity, she could easily and knowing all things well negotiate or move in matters concerned in a just and correct manner. When proper time came, Egypt could, in this fashion, be ready and prepared for any task, emergency or eventuality.

As for her attitude towards Palestine was concerned, added the Premier, Egypt would without the least doubt, do everything possible and practicable to see that the Arabs of Palestine got justice.

Continuing, Premier Nahas Pasha states that his interest in this question had not been confined to the present time only; he had been pursuing the problem with great interest for a very long period, discussing, deliberating and conferring with Egypt's great friend, Great Britain, through her representative in Cairo at first, then direct with the members of the British Cabinet during his stay in the summer of 1936 in London. He continued to interest himself with the problem of Palestine even while leaving London and had many diplomatic talks with the British authorities.

WORKING THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS

Now that the Report of the Royal Commission of Palestine was published, Premier Nahas Pasha had renewed those talks and was having deliberations with the British authorities through the diplomatic channels. He added that it was of paramount value that the Parliament should have full confidence in him in this matter as he was making every possible effort to see through the successful termination of this problem. He was determined to do everything in his power to get justice for the Palestine Arabs and to see that their just and rightful demands were acceded to by the authorities. Palestine—the Holy Land of Arabs, where there were innumerable evidences of memorable connections of theirs with this land, both religious and historical—belonged to the Arabs by just right, and it was natural that they should have the land for themselves.

"In my opinion", concluded Premier Nahas Pasha, 'diplomatic talks will go a long way towards solving this problem and the Arabs will get what is theirs by right'. He stated that he would continue to carry on discussions and diplomatic talks with the British authorities in this connection to further that end.

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WEEK-END CRICKET

Two Matches End In Draw

Saturday's two cricket matches were continued at the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday and the following are the complete scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA CLUB—FIRST INNINGS.

H Khairaz, c Colah, b Kalapesi	25
S M Kadri, c Engineer, b H K N Narima..	24
A A Hakim, hit wicket, b Kalapesi	
S Heptulla, c Engineer, b H K Nariman	20
G Lalji, c Manekshah, b Kalapesi	4
M Ebrahim, not out	42
M Hasam, c and b Gai	41
Y Lalji, l-b-w, b Gai	2
Sheikh Anvar, l-b-w, B Maneckshah	9
A M Aga, b Gai	2
Hasan Miya, c Engineer b Gai	0
Extras	18
Total	188

Bowling Analysis:—J. Havewala 0 for 22; E B Gai 4 for 38; B K Kalapesi 3 for 45; R J Maneckshah 1 for 12; F. K. Nariman 0 for 26; H K Nariman 2 for 27.

PARSI GYMKHANA—First Innings.

F E Kapadia, c Heptulla, b G Lalji	7
M R Khan, c G Lalji, b Sheikh Anvar	5
F K F Nariman, b G Lalji	2
S H M Colah, run out	35
M P Engineer, c Kadri, b Heptulla	11
H N Contractor, c Hakim, b Lalji	32
R J Maneckshah, c Heptulla, b Y. Lalji	1
B K Kalapesi, c Khairaz, b Lalji	23
J F Havewalla b Anvar	8
H K Nariman (not out)	13
E B Gai, c Kadri, b Anvar	8
Extras	20
Total	165

ISLAM GYMKHANA—Second Innings.

H Khairaz, c Havewalla, b Kalapesi	2
S Kadri, b H Nariman	29
F Ebrahim, st. Engineer, b Maneckshah	28
S Heptullah, l-b-w, (N) Kalapesi	0
M Hassam, b H Nariman	8
G Lalji, st. Engineer, b Maneckshah	11
Hakim, b Kalapesi	14
S Anvar, c Kalapesi, b H Nariman	26
Hasan Miya, b Kalapesi,	2
Y Lalji, (not out)	3
A Aga, b Maneckshah	4
Extras	7
Total	127

PARSI GYMKHANA—Second Innings.

F E Kapadia, c Y Lalji, b Anvar	36
M R Khan, c Ebrahim, b Y Lalji	35
Colah, c Hasan Miya, b Y Lalji	9
F K F Nariman, c Aga, b Anvar	10
M P Engineer, b Y Lalji	5
R J Maneckshah, c and b G Lalji	1
Havewala, (not out)	2
Contractor (not out)	0
Kalapesi, H. Nariman and Gai, did not bat	
Extras	12
Total for (6 wickets)	110

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. SPENCER CUP COMBINED HINDU GYMKHANA—First Innings.

G L Patil, b D Havewalla	0
S K Pawaskar, b M Patel	1
V R Amladi, l-b-w, (W) D Havewalla	4
L B Kenny, b M Patel	1
P R Dalvi, b M Patel	0
M S Gurtu, b D Havewalla	21
R J Gharat, b D Havewalla	1
H M Merchant, l-b-w, (N) M Patel	11
W S Kothare, b M. Patel	22
W S Kothare, b M	
R S Mahajan (not out)	8
S L Patel, c Khote, b Havewalla	6
Extras	1
Total	76

Bowling Analysis:—D Havewalla 5 for 40; M. Patel 5 for 35.

HINDU GYMKHANA—Second Innings.

S K Pawaskar, c Elavia, b T Havewalla	8
L B Kenny, b M Patel	0
M S Gurtu, b D Havewalla	2
R J Gharat, b D H Havewalla (not out)	21
U M Merchant, c Elavia, b D Havewalla	12
R S Mahajan, l-b-w, b Patel	47
R J Gharat, c Havewalla, b Patel	22
Annladi, b Patel	0
Gurtu, (not out)	15
G L Patel, c Cooper, b Dhondy	12
Kothare, c Kateli, b Dhondy	4
S L Patil, b Patel	0
Extras	3
Total	125

SPENCER CUP (COMBINED) XI —(First Innings).

Meherhomji, c & b Kothare	9
K Mehta, c Patel, b Gurtu	7
J B Khote, c Gurtu, b Patel	15
J Elavia, l-b-w, (N) Gurtu	0
D Havewalla, l-b-w l-b-w, (N) Amladi	18
P Kateli, c Merchant, b Patel	3
M Patel, c Mahajan, b Kothare	36
P Dhondy, c Patel, b Gurtu	2
Variaya, l-b-w, (N) Patel	0
N Cooper (not out)	13
K Cooper (run out)	4
Extras	3
Total	115

SPENCER CUP (COMBINED) Second Innings.

K Menerhomji, (not out,	59
M Patel, c Gurtu, b Annladi	31
(Rest did not bat)	
Extras	0
Total (for 1 wkt).	90

CLAY TAKES FIVE WICKETS

Hutton's Attractive Innings

LONDON Aug. 21.

Clay by flighting the ball and varied pace in one spell took five wickets for 16 runs in 11 overs, two of which were maidens. Edrich scored briskly, making 59 in 90 minutes. Hutton played an attractive innings, lasting two hours, hitting eight fours. F. Lee made 50 in 120 minutes and with Meyer he added 114, in exactly two hours for third wicket.—Reuter's Special.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
a.m.
8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale 8-45 Light Music.
12-0 Indian Recorded Music. (Broadcast)
p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. My Ideal Programme. A Lunch Hour Programme arranged by a Lady Listener 2-0 Close down 6-0 A March Song The VUB Artists 6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "Thumbing the Books." By S. U. Shukla 6-30 To the Bhumijan A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Jalatarang Solo. 7-45 Ghazals and Qawwalis. Ahmed Dilawar 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 "The New Curiosity Shop." By G. George. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Dance Music (Recorded.) 10-0 A Concert Alice Clegg Mezzo-Soprano. Ellen Rose Pianoforte. John Walmsley Bass-Baritone.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres 882 kc/s.
a.m.
7-0 Kamla Jharia. Light Music. 7-40 Instrumental Duet. Piano and Violin 7-50 B. S. Rawat. 8-0 Dileep Chandra Vedi. Classical and Light Music. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).
p.m.
12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded.) 6-30 Dileep Chandra Vedi. Classical and Light Music 7-10 Alap and Gat Kedara on Sarod. 7-15 B. S. Rawat. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Latest in Science" No 4. By Dr. S. A. Rahim 7-45 "For Villagers Only" (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 "Faryaden." By AIR Orchestra. 8-40 Kamla Jharia Light Music. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English) 9-45 Talk (English): 'New Books" By S. K. Bose. 10-0 Dileep Chandra Vedi Classical and Light Music 10-30 Kamla Jharia. Light Music.

"GARLAND OF EMERALDS TWINED ROUND EQUATOR"

Sir Mirza Ismail Urges Strengthening Cultural Links Between India And Java

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Information has been received here that the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern countries on Rural Hygiene held at Bandoeng, Java, concluded its sessions on the 13th August To the delegates from India, the Conference was a highly interesting experience. Under the able leadership of Sir Mirza Ismail, the task of the delegation was made an easy one, and there can be no doubt that the delegates profited by what they saw and heard.

It is understood that the report of the Conference is a document extending over 130 typed pages and contains a large number of recommendations of a varied nature. The report was approved by the Conference on the 12th August. On the following morning, there was a final plenary meeting when leaders of delegation gave farewell addresses.

On the evening of the 13th, a banquet was given by the President of the Conference to the Delegates. Speaking at the banquet Sir Mirza said:—

CULTURAL LINKS

Coming as I do from the other India, I have long felt a keen desire to see something of the Empire which has been described as "a garland of emeralds twined round the equator" and to visit its monuments, which have many associations with our own India, and to study its agriculture and its administration in all its branches. It has always seemed to me to be a vast pity when these two great Empires are grappling with similar problems on very similar lines that there should have been so little co-operation between them, so few opportunities for each to learn from the successes and the failures of the other.

We, in India, have recently developed a maternal attitude towards the Dutch East Indies, since students of history within the past twenty years or thereabouts have told us that cultural movements from India (by which I mean what you mean by "British India") established themselves in Java some sixteen centuries ago, and that reminders of those cultural visitations are still to be found not only as archaeological remains but as elements in the religious and social life of to-day. I now learn, however, that there are students of Javanese history who suspect that it was the other way about, and that it is Java that should feel maternally towards Hindustan. Well, I am not seriously concerned with the subtle questions of historical seniority I am glad that scholarship has, at any rate, discovered cultural links between the two Asian Indias even before the momentous visit of my own co-religionists in the sixteenth century.

SYMPATHETIC APPROACH

I believe that in such relationships, outside the distracting problems of economics and politics and creeds, which are tormenting humanity to-day, humanity can find an approach towards sympathetic understanding of universal human aspiration and expression in a variety of forms and systems that should be mutually enriching in their disclosure of the many interesting ways along with the central mystery of life may be approached.

DANCE—DRAMA

It is a matter of profound interest to me to find that here in Java the two major arts of dance-drama and music preserve an unbroken tradition, yet without being merely a continuation of old forms and modes. I am also specially interested in the heartening fact that in Java the dance-drama expresses the ancient Vedic imagination of Hindustan, and does so in the persons of Muslim performers, thus making a beautiful combination in the arts of matters that in other circumstances might be regarded as incongruous.

LESSONS OF CONFERENCE

As you know, our Conference has just concluded its labours. It has been a most interesting and profitable session. We have passed a number of resolutions, dealing with subjects of the utmost importance to our various countries. We trust that the peoples and the governments concerned will give our recommendations and suggestions the consideration which, we feel, they deserve

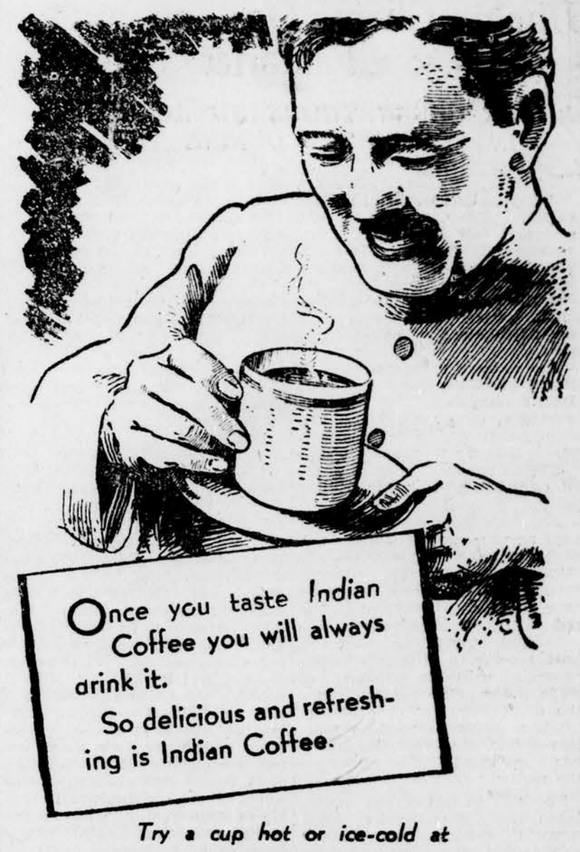
WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG WEST COAST

POONA, Aug. 22.

The western disturbance intensified into a depression over Baluchistan, causing widespread thunder rain in western Himalayas and isolated dust storms or showers along and near the Frontier. Widespread thunder rain occurred in North-East India outside Central Bengal and over the region from the North Madras coast to the United Provinces. Fairly widespread rain is also reported from the West coast and a few light showers from the interior of the Peninsula.

FORECAST.

Widespread thunder rain will continue in Assam, South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and over the region from the North Madras coast to Western Himalayas with a few falls in North Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces and West Central Provinces.



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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 2, 1993.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 16, 1356.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 22, 1306.
Hightide: 0-18, 12-41.
Lowtide: 6-13, 18-48.
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

Tuesday, August 24.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, August 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

There will be a meeting of members and their friends at the Prince of Wales Museum at 6-30 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. Mehta, Andrade and Mr. Marathe will meet their students in French, Metaphysics and Radio Communication respectively in Wilson College, Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College, to-day (Monday) at the usual time.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Don Ameche
Ann Sothern
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
in 20th Century-Fox's
"FIFTY ROADS TO TOWN"
DON....fresh from his triumph in "Love Is News"!
ANN....thinks he's too fresh —almost!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Our Fighting Navy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
EMPIRE—"Mr Deeds Goes to Town' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Knight without Armour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chabuk Swar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—'Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.; Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fifty Roads to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Pick A Star" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram" Time as usual.

THE CANARA SARASWAT BHAJAN MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Institution, the annual Krishna Jayanti festivities for the year will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, commencing from to-day (Monday) to Tuesday, 31st August, both days inclusive.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B.A. Class (No. III 10), when Miss B. Budden, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, will deliver a lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency and its Treatment," from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the new building of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A. will give an exposition in Gujerati of the Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter I (Yasna Ha 28th), Strophes 4-6.

K. R. CAMA'S 28TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Under the joint auspices of the Rahnumai Sabha and the Gatha Society the 28th Death Anniversary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's newly-built Building. At 5 p.m. a Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will speak on "K. R. Cama, the Zoroastrian Missionary." The function is open to public.

PHONOGRAM SERVICE

The public are informed that the Phonogram service of the Central Telegraph Office is open to every telephone subscriber. Messages other than press messages, can be dictated to the Telephone clerk in the Central Telegraph Office and will be sent to destination without repayment.

Additional charges for these phonograms are only 'annas two' per message irrespective of its length and class.

Succour—At Last

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep. H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	3 10	4 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily On Saturdays		18 0 15 0

WORKERS' PROTEST

Against Arrest Of Deshpande

Under the auspices of the B.P.T.U.C., a public meeting was held on Saturday, at the Lalbag Maidan under the presidentship of Mr. S. P. Bhise, the President of the B.G.K.U., to protest against the arrest of Com. S V Deshpande, the veteran leader of the working class upon the orders of the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar. Nearly 2,000 workers were present at the meeting. Com. L. K. Oak moved the following resolution which was seconded in their speeches by Messrs. Tambitkar and B. T. Ranadive:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the arrest of S. V. Deshpande who had been interned for the last three years. Since this arrest brought about by the bureaucracy is directly in contravention of the declared policy of the protection of the civic rights of people, announced by the Congress Ministry, this meeting demands that the case against Com. Deshpande should be withdrawn immediately and the restrictions placed upon him be removed".

"This meeting feels great anxiety about the lives of the hunger-strikers of Andaman, upon having learnt that the condition of some of the prisoners of Andamans is extremely precarious".

"This meeting demands an immediate and unconditional release of the political prisoners of Andamans and other places and further demands that the Andaman Jail be abolished for ever".

WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

The annual 'At Home' of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union to welcome the new Women Graduates will be held at the Wilson College Hall to-day (Monday) at 5-15 p. m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 6 p. m. (S.T.) Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, M. D., will preside.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the party office, Congress House, Mr. Asok Mehta will introduce a discussion on the first Congress Budget in Bombay.

"F" WARD CONGRESS

An urgent meeting of the Council of the management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office at Parel, Poibavdi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer "Clan Macfarlane" arrived at London on 19th afternoon Clan Line steamer "Clan Macive" left Suez on 19th evening. Steamer "Clan Macquarrie" left Suez on Thursday morning August 19. Steamer "Clan Stuart" left **Suez on Wednesday evening August 18.**

Syed Manzarul Haque Desnavi, B.A. (Hon.), who obtained First Class First in Urdu Honours at the last B.A. examination of the Bombay University.

Breach On E. I. R.

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The Divisional Superintendent, E. I. R., Moradabad, wires today:—

Due to heavy rain last night, the railway line has breached at miles 32|13-14 between Kansrao and Doiwala on Lhaksar-Dehra Dun section. Trains cannot pass through, but transhipment is possible and passengers are being transhipped. It is expected that the breach will be repaired in 24 hours.

Due to a sudden rise of water in the river Sond, the railway line has breached at mile 119.10 between Raiwala and Rishikesh. Trains cannot pass, and transhipment cannot be arranged. It is not possible yet to estimate the time that repairs to breach will take.—A.P.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad at Government House on Saturday.

C. P. S. SANGHA LECTURES

The Christa Prema Seva Sangha, (Opposite Agricultural College) has arranged the following lecture programme:—

Tuesday, (August 24) Father Yesudas Martyn C.P.S.S. on 'The Spirit of Indian Poetry'; Saturday, (August 28) Professor R. V. Oturkar on 'A Plea for Rationalism in the Conduct of Life'; Tuesday (Aug. 31) Mr P. Kodanda Rao on 'My Tour'; Saturday (Sep. 4) Father Bill Lash C.P.S.S. on 'Milton, men and poet'; Tuesday, (September 7) Doctor Deshpande I.M.S on 'Common causes of Cholera, Plague, and Meningitis'.

Lectures begin at 6 p.m.

WOMEN'S DEMANDS

Standing Committee Draws Up Programme Of Reforms For Legislation

The following account of the half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Conference held at Phaltan on 31st July, 1st and 2nd August, 1937, has been received from the Hon. Organising Secretary:—

The Standing Committee held sittings for three days in which important problems such as, compulsory primary education for boys and girls, publication of brochurs on important social and educational questions, e.g., the illegitimate child, maternity and child welfare, common language, the beggar problem, medical inspection in schools, etc., traffic in women and children, were discussed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME

A comprehensive legislative programme was also drawn up to be submitted to all Prime Ministers of various Provinces and women Legislators for their co-operation and help for bringing up in their respective legislatures Bills for social and educational reform for which the Conference stands from its very beginning. Urgent problems such as reform in jails, better facilities for marketing goods produced in villages, position of women workers in the mines, Amendment to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, protest against the Arya Samaj Bill, for not having any provision against bigamy, were dealt with in great details.

Two important reports on the history of the Women's Movement in India, and on the citizenship and political rights of women, have been prepared by Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, Convener of the Franchise Sub-Committee of the All-India Women's Conference. These reports will be published shortly and offered for sale.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

18 Candidates Contesting Election

Eighteen candidates have been nominated for the general election to the Bombay Medical Council to contest six seats.

The Bombay University medical graduates' constituency will elect four representatives. The constituency of the graduates of other universities, including foreign graduates practising in Bombay city or Presidency, and Licentiates of the Presidency, will elect the remaining two representatives.

The eleven candidates standings for the first constituency are:—Dr. M F Bisni, Dr. V B Desai, Dr. S B Gadgil, Dr. C C Merchant and Dr. B G Vad (Bombay); Dr. Jivraj N Mehta (Dean of the G S M College, Bombay); Dr. P T Patel (Medical Officer-in-charge, Arthur Road Hospital, Bombay); Dr. C A Amesur (medical practitioner attached to the J J Hospital Bombay, Dr. T J Lalvani (Karachi); Dr. B V Mulay (Sholapur); and Dr. V R Dhamdhere (Poona).

Seven candidates contesting the other constituency are: Dr. R A Amesur, (Karachi); Dr. K J Bhatt (Ahmedabad); Dr K M Hiranandani (Hyderabad Sind); Rao Bahadur Capt. N H Kulkarni, B.M.S,; Dr. U B Narayanrao (Bombay); Dr. V B Sathaye (Poona); and Dr. M N Talati (Bombay).

The counting of votes will take place on September 10.

World Wide Trends

It is of paramount importance that teeth be given daily care and it is interesting to note that the best way to insure the proper care is to do as the dentist does and use tooth powder. The use of tooth powder is rapidly increasing throughout the world. People everywhere are becoming aware that the old ways are the best ways and the trend in dental health is reverting to powder, the cleansing properties of which have been recognized for centuries.

For three-quarters of a century, the standard scientific dentifrice has been Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, which is to-day the leading choice of people all over the world who recognize the important part that health plays in their success in life.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 12th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' (Vol. II). will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

The class will be closed from Tuesday and reopen on Monday, (13th September).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An application of brakes on a wet road is said to be the cause of the sudden swerving of the rear of car No. 9602T. resulting in knocking down an unknown person from a footpath by the side of Lamington Road this morning. The injured person was removed to the Yamunabai Nair Hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

Inquest on the body, will be held on Monday.

FATAL FALL

Nathibhai Kalyanji aged 55 was admitted into the K.E.M. Hospital a week back by his friend Ratilal Uttamchand for treatment of the fracture of his right thigh which was said to be caused by the fall, he sustained, at Mahabaleshwar. He died last night.

At the inquest held to-day by the Deputy Coroner, C.A. Marzello, evidence of Ashkaran Popatbhai a distant cousin of the deceased, and that of Dr. Bhandarkar Pandurang Mukund were recorded.

Inquest was adjourned at this stage to Monday (to-day).

YOUNG GIRL'S DEATH MYSTERY

A young girl, who was picked up from the tracks of the G.I.P. Railway, between Sandhurst Road and Byculla, yesterday and subsequently expired even before reaching Hospital was identified to-day by her father Anant Balkrishnan Jujari, a school master of Kurla. Her name is Vithabai, (aged 20.)

Her father, at the inquest held to-day said that he read in the morning paper that a young woman was knocked down.

She had passed her Matric Examination two years back, and being without a job was rather dejected. Yesterday his cousin with whom his daughter was living at Thakurdwar informed him that she was missing.

Further inquest was adjourned for to-day.

Thana District Athletic Tournaments

The Secretary, Thana District, Athletic Tournaments writes:—

This year's Athletic Tournaments under the auspices of the Thana District Athletic Tournaments Association will be held sometime during the X'mas holidays. A meeting of the representatives of Institutions (schools), Gymnasiums, and the Dist. School Board will be held in the K. D. High School, Chinchani, Dist Thana on Sunday, the 12th September, 1937, at 1 p.m. Institutions concerned are requested to send their representatives to the meeting.

KRISHNAKUMARSINHJI SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BLIND, PORBANDER.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Krishnakumarsinhji School and Home for the Blind, Bhavnagar, sends us a list of donations, received towards the Building Fund of this institution, aggregating the sum of Rs. 5,146-8-0 out of which Rs. 3,273 were collected in Bombay and the rest (Rs. 1,873-8) in Porbander. It should be pointed out that the Maharana of Porbander, Sir H. C. Dinshaw, and Messrs. C. D. Sheth, Chunilal B. Mehta, Ramniklal M. Oza, and Jamnadas Dharsi have each contributed a sum of Rs. 500.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1937

AT LONG LAST

The Frontier Government have at long last cancelled all orders under the Public Tranquillity Act, except those which specifically forbid interference in trans-border affairs. They have also cancelled the orders declaring the Congress and allied associations unlawful. Among the notable consequences of these orders is the removal of the ban on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's entry into his province and his organisation of Khudai Khidmatgars. These orders may be due as much to the Gandhi-Linlithgow interview as to the strength of the Congress opposition in the Frontier Province. In any case they are so belated—the Khan Sahib has been in exile for six years—that they have lost all grace. The latest date when the Government could have with any grace removed the ban on him was at the time of the general elections in the province. But they did not want to give any real chance to provincial autonomy. They rather flouted it. The Khan Saheb's re-entry into his province at the time of the elections would have meant a thumping majority for the Congress, which calamity they wanted to avert at all cost. So they persisted in the injustice to him. In spite of the tremendous odds against it, Congress commanded a strong minority in the Assembly but Government still persisted in keeping the ban on the Khan Saheb. Only when the opposition of the Congress in the Assembly became unmanageable has the Ministry felt it necessary to respect public opinion. The Ministry claims to be now impelled by a wish to deny no person the opportunity of participation in the political life of his province. But where was that wish at the time of the elections when every citizen's participation was most necessary? The Ministry also hopes that no necessity will arise for taking action to prevent any unconstitutional activities. There will be no real necessity for action in the near future. But there can be no vouching for the whims of the present Government, if it continues in power of fifty, will get a majority of independents to join it. Already Dr. Khan Saheb has secured the signatures of twenty-five members to a motion of no-confidence in the present Ministry. What is even more certain is that outside the legislature the Congress and its volunteer organisation of Khudai Khidmatgars will resume their work with redoubled vigour throughout the length and breadth of the province. The Frontier Gandhi may be trusted to make up for the loss sustained by the province by his prolonged exile He will not enter the legislature but will be, like the Mahatma, the power behind the Ministry, to make or unmake it. His influence in the legislature will be but the reflex of his influence in the province. Whether he is in or outside it, he is the uncrowned King of the province, the Governor and the present Ministers paling into insignificance before him.

Un-Crowned King

However, the present Ministry, which is collapsing and is being bolstered by up the Governor, cannot stand much longer. After the re-entry of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan into his province, the Congress Party, which is now twenty strong in a House

A Miracle Worker

These people have still retained all the old restrictions on trans-border activities. Yet if they want real and lasting peace across the Frontier Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who performed one of the greatest miracles of modern times in transforming the people of his province into the most devoted adherents of the Congress creed of non-violence, is the fittest person, perhaps the only person, to achieve it. Why then is even he prohibited from doing anything across the border? What precisely is Government's Frontier policy? However, now that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has a chance of being near the Frontier he will know the reality of the situation there, and nothing will prevent him from sharing his knowledge with the leaders of the Congress and from agitating for a sane Frontier policy. Meanwhile the country rejoices that after six years' exile he is able to return amidst the people, who, under his guidance, made the most glorious contribution to the struggle for Indian independence, who love him as few leaders are loved by their followers and who are loved by him as followers are seldom loved by their leaders. Only those who have come into contact with him know how he has longed to be with his people. Now that he has fulfilled his longing, there are few happier men in India to-day than he. But he will truly be happy only when his country becomes free.

UNFAIR

A Press Communique from Simla states:—"In view of the situation in Shanghai, the 5th Rajputana Rifles and the 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment have been placed under order to proceed shortly to Far East. These units will be employed on internal security duty at Hongkong and Singapore until the situation in Shanghai becomes easier and the units sent there for the protection of the British and Indian nationals can be withdrawn" It is understood that the cost of the regiments after they leave the Indian shores will be born by the British Exchequer. This fact, if it is a fact, and Governments' own admission that the troops are "for the protection of British and Indian nationals" show that the Indian troops on being used mainly for Imperial purposes. This is an unfair use of Indian troops despite the redeeming features of the present decision mentioned by Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Satyamurti in their joint statement.

This is particularly objectionable as needlessly involving India in a war between two Asiatic Powers. Messrs. Desai and Satyamurti say: "We trust that the use of these troops will be confined for purposes stated in the Communique, and they will not do or be allowed to do anything which will have the appearance or the tendency of India being involved in a struggle between Japan and China, for obviously our sympathy will be with those (China) against whom the aggressive imperial encroachment is being carried out under one excuse or the other." We would go further and say that the troops should not be used for any purpose beyond the protection of Indian nationals.

Unspeakable Outrage

"Win or lose, Japan will never be able to justify this unspeakable outrage." In the midst of the non-committal comments of the international Press this candid denunciation of Japanese aggression by an American journal "Washington Post", strikes a welcome note. While the Fascist countries and their automaton newspapers have naturally adopted a pro-Japanese attitude there is a tendency in British and American press, too, to apportion blame between both sides carefully avoiding a straight condemnation of Japanese lust for conquest except in so far as it jeopardizes their own particular interests in China. In pursuance of the same weak-kneed policy Britain and U. S. A have addressed protests both to China and Japan in regard to outrages in Shanghai. Surely these two Powers know which of the two sides is to blame for initiating aggression and thereby causing the present insecurity of the International Settlements. As the American journal so well sums up: "Never has such an action been taken more blatantly and with less regard for the consequences to civilisation as a whole than in the case of the present Japanese attack on Shanghai."

OUR LONDON LETTER

Will Haile Selassie Remain In England?

LONDON, Aug. 14,
(By Air Mail).

Over a wide area of England on Monday night (August 9) the roar of bombing planes was heard. London and other centres were the target of aerial attack. All the paraphernalia of modern warfare in the shape of raiding planes, anti-aircraft units, etc., was given a try-out. Hundreds of planes staged bombing raids, on thickly populated centres, road junctions factories docks, oil depots and aerodromes. Searchlights, anti-aircraft guns and fighting machines were used to intercept and engage the "invaders."

This rehearsal for war conditions, which the Government staged, was the biggest yet held. We were told it was undertaken to ensure that the people of Britain should be defended from hostile attack in the event of actual war intervening. But the plain fact is that the danger of Britain being made the target, in reality, of war, arises directly as a result of the war policy which the National Government is pursuing. As the "Tribune" writes: "If rearmament has become a profitable ramp, the masses who are footing the bill through the soaring prices of food can take the further consolation that employment of the arms will soon become an all-embracing profession. It will be left to the undertakers, if they remain alive, to cash in on the corpses." There is no doubt that unless the present policy of the British Government was fought by the people and finally defeated, the people of Britain would be confronted with the gravest peril. The encouragement which the Government is giving to the Fascist aggressors is, indeed, promoting war. Yet, despite this obvious fact, the Right wing leadership of the Labour Party refuses to fight the Government's arms policy. Instead it capitulates before it and paves the way for openly co-operating with this war-making Government by its policy of abstention on the arms vote.

Stimulating Recruiting.

Meanwhile, what are described as "unfounded statements," to the effect that the War Office intends to raise the pay of the serving soldier in order to stimulate recruiting, have been officially denied, although the brass hats admit their anxiety at the slow rate of recruitment. In its official statement, the War Office becomes almost pathetic about its inability to raise pay, sadly reflecting that, if the soldier gets a rise, the sailor, airman, marine, and Lord knows who would demand a similar concession. Not being able to attract the sadly-needed new blood, attention is being turned to the question of persuading soldiers already serving to carry on for a longer period of enlistment. Here the bait of unspecified "pensions" after 21 years' service is being held out. I am told that a propaganda campaign aimed at persuading men at present serving on the Army Reserve to rejoin the colours is to be developed, and it is stated that every Reservist will receive a personal letter on this matter in the course of the next few days. Reservists who agree to take up colour service will have to rejoin as common privates, sappers, gunners, etc., irrespective of any higher rank they may have attained during the previous period of active service and will receive the rate of pay current at the time of their transfer. Anxious to impress and may be hoping to stampede Reservists, the War Office solemnly announces that this offer will hold good for a limited period only. Complaining that the more "spectacular" Navy and Air Force is more attractive to men than the Army, the War Office declares that girls are largely responsible for the pronounced unpopularity of khaki. It blames these "hero worshippers" and says: "Girls seem to think that every man in the Air Force is a hero because he soars up into the sky, whereas, as a matter of fact, thousands of airmen never leave the ground at all." One can admire the brass-hats for trying, but they will have to do a lot better than that.

Haile Selassie's Future.

This week there are persistent rumours about the future of Haile Selassie. Although the Emperor has denied the intention of leaving Britain, there is little doubt, I am told, that Haile Selassie will find it difficult to continue his stay in Britain for many months longer. Political circles take the view that although his presence in this country has not been openly re-

(Continued On Page 10 Col. 6)

ALL IN THE NAME OF SPORT OF KINGS

How Non-Nationals Thrive On Racing

By Nationalist

II.

The want of encouragement to Indian interests is probably due to the predominant European majority in the composition of the Western India Turf Club. I do not charge them with wilfully and deliberately following an anti-Indian policy, but they cannot escape the responsibility for the present sad state of affairs in which foreigners thrive at the expense of the sons of the soil. They seem to have no contact with the realities of modern India and are simply following the moribund policy of olden times with an eye to acquisition of profits only. They may plead that they are acting strictly according to their Articles of Association and carrying on the business of a race-course company with efficiency. But times have changed and the utility of racing is judged not merely in terms of balance-sheet, tote and pay-out window, but by its active encouragement to indigenous horse-breeding industry

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Move

The grievances against the Turf Club on the score of its failure to encourage the country-bred is not merely confined to indigenous horse-breeding interests. Signs of agitation are perceptible even among the ranks of members of the Turf Club. Quite recently, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, a veteran member of the Turf Club and a prominent race-horse owner, drew the attention of his colleagues to this glaring state of affairs.

In the course of a memorandum he drew pointed attention to the following:—

"Racing in all parts of the world has come to be regarded as a national institution. It must be so regarded by Government. The main and ostensible object of racing is to improve the breed of horses in the country, but the policy of the Club, unfortunately, has so far been to encourage the importation of English and Australian thorough-breds and Arabs by providing plenty of races and high stakes for them. These horses are imported only as money-making or gambling mediums. The Club does not worry about horse-breeding or encouraging country-bred horses by providing adequate inducement in the shape of races with high stakes and the excuse put forward is the poor fields in the country-bred races and the dearth of country-bred horses. This is in great contrast to what is happening in other countries and even in Burma. Public attention to this important aspect has repeatedly been drawn, and yet nothing is done and the present policy is being persisted in."

The support he gathered for his propaganda even among European members of the Club was encouraging. But the prospects of success as against the Hindenberg line of die-hard bloc are not bright. Unless the Turf Club authorities gracefully bow to public opinion, this issue is bound to be the storm-centre of agitation for ever.

Indians As Bottom Dogs

The glaring omission of employment of Indian personnel to positions of trust does not stop here but extends to all administrative departments of the Turf Club. Even in the Secretariat and ministerial departments, Indians are only bottom dogs, and key positions with bumper emoluments are the monopoly of the non-nationals. Not that Indians of merits are not available. Veteran punters would have known or at least heard of the handicapping exploits of the late Mr. Dhanjishah. It used to be said that it was a rare treat to watch the field when he was the handicapper; for even stewards were hard put to it, because of the close and neck-to-neck finish of animals. Since the passing away of Mr. Dhanjishah, surely India has not suddenly become barren of handicapping talents If a chance is given, Indians will certainly acquit themselves creditably as handicappers. But where is the chance? Where? cries the echo

All For Non-Indians

Even for the post of secretaryship, there will be a plethora of suitable Indian candidates. For, even according to the Articles of Association of the Turf Club, the Secretary needs no more qualifications than the Secretary of an ordinary Limited Company.

Apart from Secretariat appointment, even in external transactions of the Turf Club, non-Indians have a walk-over, over Indians. Over and above investments of huge funds, the Turf Club is owner of vast properties in Bombay and Poona in the shape of buildings, totalisator machinery, electric plants, furniture and fittings, horses and motor cars, etc

Because of its strong financial position, the Club has created an insurance fund to cover risks Over and above this, it has to effect insurance running to about Rs. 24 lakhs with insurance companies. Even this business goes exclusively to foreign companies and Indian concerns are unable to get even a quota from the Club. Of course, insurance is effected legally and strictly according to rules by inviting tenders. But it is an eloquent commentary on the state of affairs that even after decades of standing, the Turf Club refuses to include Indian concerns in its schedule of insurance companies. And this in spite of the fact that more than 90 per cent of its income is derived from Indians!

Coming to audit work, this, too, is a monopoly of non-Indian firms. Reputed firms of Indian chartered accountants are numerous in the city, but it is their misfortune that they are unable to catch the eye of the Turf Club authorities. It may be mentioned that the Club pays more than Rs. 30,000 every year for its audit work

Race-Course Standard

It should be said to the credit of the Turf Club authorities that they pay their staff, both European and Indian, on a super-scale. Apologists of high salaries contend that they pay their staff purposely high, so that they can be free from worry and temptation which will, otherwise, undermine the confidence of the public So, the high salary includes a premium for honesty. Seasoned punters too well know the expression "Race-course standard." Prices in the race-course have got a tendency to double and treble. From the Indian 'pan-patti' to imported whisky, one has to pay 'extra' on the course, and one does not understand the reason for this enormous profiteering. So the Turf Club collects not only a direct tax in the shape of gate money and a percentage of the Tote takings but also an indirect tax in the shape of extra tariff for 'pan-patti,' beedi, cigarettes and tea and liquid and solid refreshments. This is how the public is forced to pay for honesty.

Our idea in bringing out these facts is not to find fault with the Turf Club authorities but to make them understand how Indians who pay to make the Club prosperous feel about it. We do not for a moment suggest that Europeans should be shut out, but demand, as a matter of right and justice, that Indians who swell the Tote should not be thrown overboard in

(Continued on Page 9 Col 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND EGYPT

India would warmly reciprocate the fraternal greetings and best wishes which H. E. Abdul Rehman, the Egyptian Envoy to the Afghan Court, brought to India from his Sovereign, the King of Egypt and from Premier Nahas Pasha In view of the many common problems which have faced the two countries, special ties of relationship have grown up between the peoples of India and Egypt. The brave stand of Egyptian nationalists for independence under their great leader of revered memory, has been a great source of inspiration in our own struggle for freedom and, on their part, the Egyptians have always admired the personality of Mahatma Gandhi and evinced keen sympathy with our aspirations. Egypt to-day has won for herself considerable measure of independence while India too has to a considerable extent consolidated her national strength But we look forward to the day when both the countries would be completely free of Imperialist domination

DISTRESSING NEWS

It is extremely distressing to learn that three of the hunger-strikers in the Andamans are seriously ill and the condition of one is critical. From the report that the Bengal Home Minister himself felt constrained to visit the Alipore jail to persuade the sympathetic strikers there to give up the strike one fears that the state of things in the Andamans may be even worse than what is reported. The Minister's assurance that the Bengal Government are ready to consider favourably the grievances of the hunger-strikers on the questions of classification and repatriation is very good news so far as it goes, but the reason why he has so suddenly climbed down is somewhat intriguing.

BELATED CONSENT

Two Bengal detenus in Yeravda Jail, who went on a sympathetic strike, have done well to give it up at the request of Mr. Munshi, the Home Minister. At the request of the President of the Bengal Legislative Council and several other leaders. The strikers in Bengal have promised to give up the strike if those in the Andamans do so previously. These instances show that personal contact with recognised leaders is far more effective in persuading the hunger-strikers than plain appeals conveyed through the telegraph. It is a pity that Government would not permit Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena and Soumyendranath Tagore to proceed to the Andamans, though they could probably have persuaded the hunger-strikers there to give up the strike. Only now are the Bengal Government prepared to state that, "if the hunger-strike continues longer, they would consider the suggestion of sending two members of the Congress Assembly Party to the Andamans to use their influence with the prisoners." It is a much-belated act of justice. We can only hope the delay will not be the cause of any fatality.

"INDIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE"

In the lecture on "The Cultural Heritage of India," which he delivered under the auspices of the University of Bombay Dr. Syed Mujtaba Ali rightly differentiated between literacy and culture. While the former generally leads to the latter, it cannot be considered as its "sine qua non", as is evident from the fact that though our villages are largely illiterate, they have retained and even developed their distinctive culture throughout the centuries. During the last few decades, however, the tendency of educated people to congregate into cities and towns has had a very harmful effect upon rural life, though the present unemployment is serving as a welcome corrective in this respect. Dr. Mujtaba Ali's division of culture into four watertight compartments is open to argument. Culture is essence connotes a synthetic frame of mind and as such ought to be treated as a whole. The ways of attaining culture, however, can be manifold, and that is, perhaps, what the lecturer had in view. We would, therefore, reserve our further comments until Dr. Ali has completed his very interesting series of addresses.

NO FOREIGN TEXTILES

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has given a courteous but firm reply to the threat of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to the effect that if the claims of the Lancashire textile industry for increased markets in India are not adequately recognised by the Indian public and the Indian authorities, the efforts to stimulate greater use of Indian cotton in Britain are bound to be retarded. The Chamber has made it clear in its reply that the textile industry is a matter of vital importance to India and that the ideal of making the country self-sufficient in respect of its requirements of cloth is one to which no legitimate exception can be urged by anyone The Chamber rightly warns Lancashire that India will not support "any demand from Britain for reduction in the rates of duty levied on imports into India of piecegoods from that country". Indian markets for foreign textiles must be progressively closed.

PITIABLE OPTIMIST

"The Ethiopian legation authorises Reuter to state that 'His Imperial Majesty has not the slightest intention of renouncing the throne or abandoning his efforts to secure the independence of his country, which, he is confident, *will ultimately be obtained with the help of the League of Nations'.*" (*Italics ours*)
—London report.

* * *

"Simla," says the Special Commissioner of a local Anglo-Indian paper, "is pleased with the trend of Congress discussions which have just concluded at Wardha."

Why, what *is* wrong with the trend of discussions? Is Simla sure it has made no mistake in interpreting Wardha deliberations?

* * *

The British Government have threatened both China and Japan, holding both Governments responsible for the Shanghai outrages.

And very typically impartial of the cautious Mr. Eden!

* * *

An American paper, "Washington Post," is more candid: "Win or lose, Japan will never be able to justify this unspeakable outrage."

And Japan might well retort, "Who cares to justify it, anyway?"

* * *

Commenting on Mussolini's recent speech on Anglo-Italian relation, Il Duce's mouth-piece, Signor Gayda, says that "the Gentlemen's Agreement has proved too limited."

The path of gentlemanly conduct—even in international politics—is rather too narrow and—er—"limited" to fit in with the Fascist ideology!

* * *

According to Signor Gayda "something closer and more comprehensive is required to place the Anglo-Italian relations on a firmer and friendlier basis."

A "Gentleman's Agreement" having been ruled out as "too limited," how about an alliance—broad-based on the firm foundations of the new Roman Empire in Abyssinia?

* * *

A man who claimed to be the "acting Viceroy of India" was caught and charged with fraud in Manchester.

Which just shows how poor his acting was.

* * *

"Journalists Are In Great Demand," says an advertisement.

More particularly by creditors and bailiffs.

* * *

Giving The Game Away?

A local Sunday paper which is promoting a Beauty Competition announces that "It is important to emphasise that Miss India will be judged by more factors than that of mere beauty of proportions."

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) The Vicercy established a historic precedent of democratic practice when he consulted the Assembly party leaders *after* deciding on the dispatch of Indian troops to China.

(2) The Indian troops would be used exclusively to protect Indian life and property in China.

(3) Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd would soon issue a statement protesting against the speech of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in which he made a plea for "a Government of fakirs" for the Frontier.

* * *

'Would any shock at this stage of my trouble cause a relapse, doctor?' asked the patient.

'Yes, and a serious one.'

'Please, then, doctor, remember that when making out your bill.'

* * *

A headmaster was rung up on the telephone and informed, in a hoarse voice:

'Smith minor cannot come to school to-day as he has a very bad cold.'

'Yes,' replied the master; 'who is that speaking?'

Prompt and hoarse was the answer: 'My father, sir.'

Shanghai-A City Of Blazing Inferno

Fate Of British-Owned Hongkew Wharf

World's Biggest Jail Shelled: 10 Prisoners Killed And Several Wounded

SHANGHAI, August 22.

The International Settlement is under fire.

At dawn, a shell landed in the heart of the Settlement near the Municipal Council offices. Another shell hit a Chinese-owned four-storey building which was heavily damaged.

Chinese guns in the vicinity of the North Station opened a heavy bombardment of the area around the Japanese Consulate. A shelllanded on the British-owned Shanghai-Hongkew Wharf which is now ablaze.—Reuter

BIGGEST BLAZE IN SHANGHAI

EARLIER.

Flames in the Eastern District continue to spread, structure after structure engulfed, the biggest blaze in the history of the City covering an oblong area of two square miles.

Two shells struck the Wardroad gaol, the largest gaol in the world killing ten and wounding many inmates. Arrangements are being made to evacuate 7,000 prisoners. Chinese authorities are expected to release all except those serving sentences for serious violence and crimes.

The American instructors in Chinese Aviation schools have resigned and the American employees in China National Aviation Corporation have withdrawn from the affairs of the Company pending restoration of peace.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTS TO LAND FRUSTRATED

"No Landing Anywhere Along Coast"

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.

The Chinese claim to have prevented the attempt of Japanese troops to land at Woosung. The attempt was covered by a heavy barrage from Japanese warships, but severe bombardment by Chinese artillery made the landing impossible. Another attempt to land at Pootung was similarly frustrated. The Chinese assert that no Japanese troops have managed to land anywhere along the coast.

LOSS OF BRITISH PROPERTY

The loss of British property in Shanghai is now estimated between five and six million sterling. Only one British firm hitherto found to be covered by War-risk Insurance had £ 50,000 cargo destroyed by fire. Damages is continually mounting.

13 FIRES IN SHANGHAI.

Thirteen large separate fires are now blazing in the affected districts, and one is burning close to the Imperial Chemical Industries' Warehouse.

A Japanese division is reported to have landed near Woosung, and two other divisions are cruising near the coast apparently intending to land.

JOINT PROTEST TO JAPAN.

The Commanders-in-Chief of the British, French and American fleets have strongly protested to Japanese naval authorities against Japanese warships firing from positions near where foreign warships are moored.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Escorted by the motor-cycle police and armoured cars, 500 Chinese prisoners from the huge Wardroad gaol were taken in motor buses across the defence sector, held by British troops, to West Shanghai and released the buses while returning for a further batch of prisoners were turned back by Japanese sentries. Consequently evacuation halted and 6,500 prisoners remain in the gaol which is in danger of shells and fires.

A JAPANESE DENIAL

The Japanese Embassy spokesman has vigorously denied any foreign property has been occupied by the Japanes.—Reuter.

Machine-Gun Unit On Duty In West Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.

The Italian gunboat "Lepanto" arrived here from Tientsin. A machine-gun unit landed from it, and is on duty in the British Defence sector in West Shanghai.—Reuter's Special.

Crack Chinese Divisions For Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.

It is reliably understood that the first and second Chinese Crack Divisions have replaced the 87th and 88th divisions in Shanghai.—Reuter's Special.

CHINA'S WASTED EFFORTS

Bombing Of Railways Delays Arrival Of Troops

SHANGHAI: August 21.

Competent observers in a round up of the position say that the Chinese army was a week too late. If they had moved to the river a week ago as any European would have done, the Japanese would have been driven to their ships. The strength of the Japanese forces is estimated at 10,000 and the Chinese at 50,000, but systematic bombing of the Railways is causing serious delay in the arrival of Chinese reinforcements, while the Japanese are able to land at will at the Japanese wharves.

The Japanese objective is to obtain a position enabling them to attack the Chinese rear—whether by pouring large forces into Shanghai or landing on the coast is not yet revealed.

Observers minimise the importance of the Chinese thrusts to the river and point out that the Japanese front line is held by a series of powerful outposts through which the Chinese are able to make sorties, harassing but not fatal to defence.

It is felt that the Chinese have wasted much effort in attempting to bomb "Izumo" and the Japanese consulate when they could have bombed strategically more important positions in the first stage of hostilities. Since hostilites started, 14,000 foreigners excluding the Japanese have evacuated Shanghai.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FORCES ADVANCE

TOKIO: August 21.

The Japanese army in Manchuria have "decided to suppress the large Chinese forces concentrated in Chahar," according to Japanese Headquarters at Hsingking.

A 'communique' states that the air force raided Kalgan on Friday and effectively bombarded the barracks

The Tientsin Garrison Headquarters announce that a three days' engagement with the Chinese along the Peiping-Hangkow Railway culminated in the occupation by the Japanese forces of the heights of west Liangsing, southwest of Peiping.

From Shanghai, the Chinese troops took offensive at Yangtsepoo early in the morning but were repulsed by the Japanese landing party.

The Japanese claim that their losses, were slight while the Chinese left scores of dead. Japanese naval 'planes bombarded Chinese positions near the north station in the evening and later attacked the Chinese artillery forts at Pootung.—Reuter

£1,500,000 LOSS TO BRITISH PROPERTY

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21

Fifteen Hundred Thousand Sterling is calculated, at a moderate estimate, to be the loss to British Property, already sustained in Shanghai, from the war havoc, apart from the heavy loss in trade and commerce which have been virtually paralysed.

All British firms have been invited by the British Chamber of Commerce to report damage to property.

Many firms have suffered ruinous losses, especially where the destroyed cargoes had not been covered by war risk insurance.

British and American Oil Installations in Goffersland, between Shanghai and Woosung, are among the places on fire.

The Managing Director of Messrs, Mackenzie's assisted by 28 coolies, ineffectually battled through the night to save a warehouse containing cargo worth £ 50,000 of cotton insured, but not against War Risk However, the party saved an adjoining warehouse containing 2,000 tons of rice.—Reuter.

IN DEFENCE OF HITLER

German Journalist Explains Away Anti-Indian Sayings

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Baron von Studnitz is the second German journalist at present engaged in studying Indian political developments and interpreting them to a large section of the German, Scandinavian and Eastern European press He represents the Scherl Newspapers, a privately owned press group and the largest press combine in Central Europe; whose news services are also used by a number of Scandinavian and Eastern European newspapers.

Baron Studnitz is greatly surprised at the extent of misunderstanding that he finds exists in India regarding the Nazi Government's policy and Herr Hitler's utterances.

"Almost the first question that every Indian has asked me is: "Why has Hitler put Indians among non-Aryan black races?" said the Baron in the course of conversation with an Associated Press correspondent "Hitler has certainly done nothing of the kind. He and the German nation are fully aware that Indians are not black races. In fact, it was a German, Professor Max Muller, who first propounded the theory of the Indo-Germanic group comprising the Aryan races. Germans know full well, again that colour is distinct from race. A German living long enough under India's blazing sun will become as dark as the Indian. And the Indian living long enough in Germany will get as fair a skin as the German.

EXPLAINS IT AWAY.

"The German race policy is directed only against Jews."

The Fuhrer's recent reference to India has been woefully misinterpreted, according to the Baron. "It is absurd to think that Hitler meant that Britain taught Indians to walk. Hitler simply meant that Britain brought European culture to India.

"As for other statements made by Hitler in his book, one must remember that the book was written many years ago. In fact, he once declared that he does not want to be judged by his book but by his present policy."

Referring to treatment of Indians in Germany, the Baron said: "There is an Indian Club in Berlin in which about 120 Indians, students, merchants and others foregather. The Club is quite popular among Germans and I know of occasions on which even German military officers in full uniform attended its meetings. That shows the spirit in which this Indian institution is treated.

"The few cases of expulsion are not to be attributed to racial reasons but to Communist views held by the individuals concerned.

"It is perhaps necessary to recall in this connection that an Indian was expelled the other day from Czechoslovkia on the ground that he was a Nazi."—A. P.

U. S. RETAINS WIGHTMAN CUP

FOREST HILL: Aug. 22.

The United States retain the Wightman Cup.

Miss Helen Jacobs beat Hardwick 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Hardwick was aggressive in the first set.

Miss Jacobs tightened the game and led 5—1 in the second set. Miss Hardwick made brilliant recovery and saved six set points.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN WINS BY BIG MARGIN

FOREST HILLS, Aug. 21.

Miss Marble outclassed Miss Katherine Stammers 6/3, 6/1.

Miss Fabyan beat Margot Lumb 6/3, 6/1.

Miss Stammers and Miss Freda James beat Mrs Van Ryn and Miss Dorothy Bundy, daughter of May Sutton, ex-Wimbledon Champion 6/3, 10/8

The American won by six matches to one.—Reuter

NO OFFENSIVE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Gayda Explains Mussolini's Speech On Italian 'Peace Move'

ROME: August 21.

Signor Gayda, interpreting Sgr Mussolini's speech, in "Giornale d'Italia", says that Italy does not intend to impose the Fascist doctrine on any of the non-Italian Mediterranean territories. She does not aspire to a hegemony of the Mediterranean

The fight against Bolshevism is defensive, not offensive and no one thinks of attacking Bolshevism in the country of its origin. The Gentlemen's Agreement has proved too limited and something closer and more comprehensive is required to place the Anglo-Italian relations on a firmer and friendlier basis to help them reach an agreement on all questions affecting reciprocal interests and the common desire for peace and European world collaboration —Reuter's Special.

TWO ITALIANS WIN AIR RACE

LE BOURGET: August 21.

The Italians Cupini and Bardisi won the Istres Damascus-Paris Air Race arriving at 16-03 hours having averaged 352 point 8 kilometres per hour. Three Italian 'planes were the first to arrive at intervals of 13 to 18 minutes. Great crowds watched the arrivals and as Cupini flew over the line, the Italian flag was broken at the flag mast.

The second and third Italian 'planes averaged 344 point 6 and 342 point seven kilometres per hour.

The British plane was the fourth.—Reuter's Special.

Results Of Scottish League Matches

LONDON: August 21

The following are the results in the Scottish League First Division football matches played to-day:—

Ayr 6, Queens Park 2; Celtic 4, Morton Nil; Dundee 4, Clyde 1; Falkirk 4, Aberdeen 1; Hibernian nil, Rangers nil; Motherwell 5, Arbroath 1; Partick 3, Kilmarnock nil; St. Johnstone 6, Hamilton 3; St. Mirren 1, Hearts 1; Third Lanark 1, Queen of South 1:—Reuter's Special.

Women's World Record For 100 Yards

WARSAW: August 22.

In Atyletics, Stella Walasiewicz established Women's World's record for 100 yards by ten and nine-tenths seconds, beating South African Barbara Burkes.—Reuter's Special.

Czechoslovak Open Golf Championship

MARIENBAD: August 21.

Henry Cotton won the Czechoslovak Open Golf Championship with an aggregate of 279 with rounds 70 and 72 and 69 and 68—Reuter's Special.

NEGUS' BOOK SUPPRESSED?

Manuscript Withdrawn On Advice Of Political Advisers

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail).

"On the advice of his political advisers," the memoirs of Haile Selassie, written by the Emperor himself in Amharic and at present being translated into English have been withdrawn.

The Emperor has been engaged on the work since last autumn, and it was expected that the book would include his personal account of all the events leading up to the Italian invasion of Abyssinia and the details and progress of the war. It was to have been published by Michael Joseph, the London publishers, to whom the Emperor was under contract. It is understood that the Emperor signed the contract with the firm of Mr. Joseph last October. At that time the publishers were preparing a book by a French journalist dealing with the Emperor's view of the Abyssinian war. It was decided to withdraw it, however, so that the publishers might undertake a longer book written by the Emperor personally—a full length autobiography. A short time ago the manuscript was completed and was being translated from Amharic into English. However, a few days ago the Emperor's solicitors told Mr. Joseph that for political considerations which could not be revealed the Emperor was unable to publish his manuscript. Mr. Joseph has not, however, agreed to release the Emperor and he is not considering the position.

Interviewed Mr. Joseph said: "I would not put the Emperor's decision down to political pressure, but to advice received from his political advisers. No other firm could publish the book as the Emperor is definitely bound to us."

THE "NEGUS" AND THE LEAGUE

Hopes Of Restoration! Press Reports Contradicted

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Reports have been published to the effect that His Imperial Majesty Haille Selassie may renounce his claims to the throne of Ethiopia and change his place of residence from England to the Continent

The Ethiopian legation authorises Reuter to state that 'His Imperial Majesty has not the slightest intention of renouncing the throne or abandoning his efforts to secure the independence of his country which he is confident will ultimately be obtained with the help of the League of Nations

There is no truth in any statement that H.M. proposes to change his place of residence."—Reuter

British Medical Council's Latest

Calcutta University Must Take Up Challenge

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A bitter controversy is likely to develop between the British Medical Council and the Indian Medical Council over the question of the recognition of Indian Medical Graduates and their status when they come to Great Britain for study or any other higher post-graduate work.

It appears that when the matter was reconsidered this year, the British Medical Council refused to recognize the Medical Graduates of the Calcutta University between 1930 and 1936. It is an invidious distinction, to which the medical graduates of the Calcutta University have been subjected as different from the graduates of other Indian Universities.

TAKE UP CHALLENGE

The genesis of the trouble can be traced to the action of the British Medical Council, when in 1924 they all of a sudden sent an inspector to examine the course of midwifery studies in some of the Medical Colleges under the Calcutta University It is reliably learnt that they are not yet satisfied about the standard of course of studies in some of the Indian Medical Colleges What is more, they are not likely to change their decision on this matter. The only way in which the Calcutta University can take up the challenge is to induce the Indian Medical Board to send inspectors to observe the course of studies in some of the colleges in England. It is maintained that the standard of education imparted to students who later on obtain the degrees of L.R.C.P and M.R.C.S., is much below the M.B standard of the Calcutta University and yet, the British Medical Council propose to give or withdraw recognition to Calcutta University graduates as their inspectors may report from time to time.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

The Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay, sprang a surprise over the investing public in India by making a reference to the question of nationalisation of Public utility services, in his first Budget speech last week. Discussing the directions in which Government's activities must be extended for the purpose of augmenting its resources, the Finance Minister said that there are many public utility services which are at present being utilised for the benefit of a few, and that there is no reason why the State should not nationalise these services for the good of the community as a whole. He, however, makes a specific mention of the electric supply concerns, for this purpose. Further, he asserts that Government are entitled to use the profits from these industries for the benefit of the people, whether the resultant of these forces tend to Socialism or Bolshevism.

Nationalisation of Public Utilities.

The scheme is a laudable one.

Electric development in India is making a fascinating appeal both to the urban and to the rural population in India. The Mysore State is, of course, the pioneer of the Hydro-electric development, but the gigantic and spectacular Hydro-electric projects of Tatas in Bombay, are second to none in their importance in India. The schemes which cost about Rs. 16-1|2 crores, have been a tremendous success economically, thanks to Tatas, the pioneers of industrial development in India, for their initiative and enterprise. The present market value of these projects is about Rs. 30 crores.

The Finance Minister would be doing a very great service to the whole community if he can exercise a vigilant control over this industry so that the electrical energy may be supplied to the public at a much cheaper rate than the present. The introduction of a tax on profits of these concerns over a particular limit, will surely produce the desired effects.

Drop In Utilities

The local Stock Exchange would have been devoid of any interesting developments during this week, had it not been for the surprise caused by the Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay. The reference made to the question of nationalisation of public utility services, brought forth a good deal of nervous liquidation in the hydro-electric group as well as Bombay Trams and Telephones. Tata Powers, which were quoted at Rs. 1 450 at the end of last week, suffered a headlong drop to Rs. 1,385 during the middle of the week. Similarly Andhra Valleys and Tata Hydros also had a proportionate fall. Bombay Trams suffered heavily. However better course i came to prevail on second thoughts, over the investing public, and hence a marked recovery was noticed towards the close of the week. Tata Powers jumped up again to the level of Rs. 1,420 and all the others registered a proportionate recovery.

Sino-Japanese Conflict Will Soon Become General

DUTY OF POWERS PLEDGED TO PRESERVE CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: (By Mail).

The Friends of the Chinese People, an organisation of which the Earl of Listowel is the chairman with Mrs. G. Young, wife of Lt.-Commander E. P. Young (Retd.), as the Secretary, met during the week. After a prolonged discussion in which Major A. S. Hooper, Mr. S. I. Hsiung, Prof. Shelley Wang, Lt.-Commander Young, Mr. T. F. Wilson and Mr. Townley Searle (Treasurer) took part. The Friends of the Chinese People have issued the following manifesto on the Chinese situation:—

The Friends of the Chinese People, dissatisfied with the passive attitude of the British Government in face of the aggression of Japan in North China, which has already led to the appalling atrocity of the aerial bombardment of Tientsin, an open city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, sought an interview with Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese, Minister of Finance and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan, who is now in London.

Dr. Kung emphasised the deliberate character of the Japanese attack on China, which is based on the policy of "Asia for the Asiatics under Japanese domination," outlined in the Tanaka Memorial, which was handed to the Emperor of Japan of July 25, 1927 by the author who was then Prime Minister, as the necessary stepping-stone to hegemony over the world. It follows a series of earlier acts of aggression, the most notable being the occupation of Mukden on September 18, 1931 and the subsequent annexation of Manchuria, which the Treaty Power did nothing to prevent.

MILITARISTS TO BLAME.

In Dr. Kung's opinion it is the Japanese militarists who are primarily responsible for the present aggression by means of which they are aiming at re-establishing their own influence in Japan, which was diminished as the result of the last General Election. Dr. Kung stressed the importance of immediate action by the Powers pledged to preserve the national sovereignty of China, to restrain the Japanese militarists, who in direct contravention of all existing treaties have seized the strategically important railway junction of Fengtai, key-position with regard to the control of the railway from Mukden through Peiping to Hankow and thence to Canton.

Having achieved their immediate objective in North China the Japanese will embark on their next venture, the conquest of the Yang-Tse valley and of the fertile lands in the South. In Dr. Kung's opinion the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty of 1922 should meet together to examine Japanese grievances against China. If China has given Japan cause for dissatisfaction, she must be called to account by the signatories of the Treaty acting together. If not Japan must abandon her policy of aggression in China.

RUSSIA MAY BE INVOLVED.

If war is permitted to develop, Dr. Kung believes that Russia will inevitably be involved and soon the conflict would be general. The Chinese have confidence in their military strength. Their air-force, if smaller than that of Japan, is more up-to-date. China has unlimited man-power. She asks for no foreign army to help her. She asks merely to be allowed to purchase freely from the Powers who have pledged themselves to preserve her integrity, such commodities as she may require for her own defence.

Dr. Kung made it abundantly clear that the conflict between China and Japan cannot be considered to be merely a local conflict. It is a matter of world importance. If the present conflict be allowed to develop unchecked all countries will become involved and there will be a world war.

The Friends of the Chinese People notice that the instructions to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo were merely to express to the Japanese Government the hope that fighting in Peking would be avoided, instructions which create the impression that fighting outside Peking does not matter. The Friends of the Chinese People urge the British Government to call upon the Japanese Government to desist from all armed aggression against China and to consent to refer matters under dispute to arbitration.

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Myth Of Surrender Exposed

SAKSENA'S REJOINDER TO VICEROY

Repatriation Is Gesture To Public And Not Yielding To Hunger-Strikers

LUCKNOW, Aug. 18.

The following letter has been addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena, M.L.A.:—

"Dear Lord Linlithgow,

"I thank you for your letter of the 13th instant which reached me, on the 16th. I am a little relieved to learn that Your Lordship and the Government of India are as much concerned and desirous of averting a tragic end to the hunger-strike as any of us.

"I have carefully read the letter, and I fully appreciate its tone and general spirit, but I am unable to agree with certain conclusions therein. While I have no idea of entering into any controversy with your Lordship, I feel I must write to you on certain points.

NO MENTION OF THEM.

"Firstly you have referred to paragraph 566 of the Indian Jails Committee Report to show that the confinement of prisoners like those confined in the cellular jail is in no way contrary to the recommendations of the Committee. I have again read the Report, and I would like to draw Your Lordship's attention to para 565 in which the Committee have discussed what classes of prisoners were to be removed to Andamans. There is no mention of the Terrorist prisoners, although at that time, there were a large number of them, both in Indian jails and in Andamans. If that were the intention of the Committee, they would have certainly referred to them by name, as they have done to others, instead of leaving it to the Government to include them in the classes of prisoners whose removal is desirable. In any case, it was never the intention of the Committee that any class of prisoners were to be removed to the Andamans and kept permanently confined in cellular jails.

Even before the recommendations of the Committee were enforced, Terrorist prisoners, like other prisoners, were allowed to stay outside jail in the Andamans, after a confinement in the cellular jail for a short period.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

"Nobody has ever denied the serious character of the offences for which these prisoners have been convicted; but equally it cannot be denied that they had been led to the commitment of these crimes by political considerations and economic conditions, rather than any personal motives, and as such, they deserve treatment on a different footing. That has been the case all over the world, and Your Lordship will admit that some of those who occupy the highest position in their countries to-day had been found guilty of the most heinouse crimes. Again, wherever there have been political and constitutional changes, they have been generally followed by the unconditional release of political prisoners, irrespective of the nature of their offence. Of course, there is always a certain degree of risk in the release of such prisoners, but in view of the political conditions that provided a back-ground for their crimes having changed, the risk is very small indeed, and must be taken to dispel the existing atmosphere of bitterness and distrust amongst the people against the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.

CHANGE IN VIEW.

"As to the change which the opinions of the prisoners have undergone in the matter of terrorism, I admit I have no documentary evidence in my possession, nor have I been permitted by the authorities to ascertain their views personally, but from what I have learnt from friends recently released from the Andamans and other jails, I have no doubt that I am right in my estimate.

Only last night, I had a talk with Pandit Parmanand of the first Lahore Conspiracy Case, who was released from Lahore jail only last week and on behalf of himself and 22 of his associates who are still in jail, he readily confirmed my information.

For the information of Your Lordship, I am also giving the following extract from a letter from one of the prisoners who have been released from the Andamans cellular jails.

"Andamans Political prisoners are ready to declare unanimously that they are fully conscious of the futility and subversiveness of terrorism. Over and above they are fully aware, like all other genuine public men, the injury caused by terrorist activities to the movement of emancipating India. The sporadic and desperate activities like individual murders and dacoity as happened in the 1930-32 are the consequences of the repressive and vindictive policy of the British Government."

PROPAGANDA AGAINST TERRORISM.

"I do not know what are the sources of your information regarding the conduct of the political prisoners inside jails. I can only say that their present attitude and behaviour should be no index regarding their belief in terrorism. May be, because of there being no response from Government to the radical change in their views, they have became all the more desperate. I wish you could arrange to have their views first hand.

Incidentally, I may however refer to the statement of Subhas Chandra Bose on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in which he has condemned and stressed the injurious effects of terrorism on the national movement for India's emancipation, and has specially appealed to the Congress workers to take further steps to inculcate and maintain the spirit of non-violence in Bengal. Not only that, there has been unequivocal condemnation of terrorism by responsible leaders in Bengal and other provinces.

"I do not propose to say anything for the present regarding the health condition in cellular jail in Andamans. You say that there have been only three cases of insanity, but I have got the names of more than three prisoners who had gone insane You have also said that all the terrorists who have been returned to India had history of bad health before they arrived in Andamans; but the question arises if they were in indifferent health, why were they sent at all?

"Your Lordship has refused to accept my suggestion for immediate repatriation on two grounds. Firstly that it would be prejudicial to Government's obligation to the community to protect it against violent crime, and secondly it would encourage prisoners to enforce their demands by means of hunger-strike.

GAME OF LIFE AND DEATH.

"As to the first the very fact that the demands of prisoners have been supported by such a large volume of public opinion shows that there is no justification for any such apprehension. But supposing for the sake of argument, that the government fears came true, it is bound to have greater measure of popular support in dealing with terrorism, and will make its position much stronger than at present. The other ground is equally baseless. Hunger-strike is not an easy joke. It is a game of life and death and requires sufficient moral stamina in those who resort to it. In any case by conceding the demands of the Andamans prisoners, the government will not be yielding to hunger-strike, as Your Lordship puts it, but to the pressure of public opinion, which no popular government can resist for long.

"In the end I would once more impress upon Your Lordship the urgent need of intervention to avert tragic developments. The hunger-strike has already been protracted for long, and the condition of several Prisoners has been reported to be very precarious. Any death is bound to further complicate the situation and to impair government prestige and discipline much more than any concession to the prisoners' demands.

"Under these circumstances, may I still hope for a fresh and more liberal approach to the burning question that has been agitating the minds of the people.

"In view of the public importance of the question, I could possibly have no objection to the publication of our correspondence.

"I hope to reach Simla on the 19th instant.

Yours, sincerely,

(Sd.) MOHANLAL SAKSENA."—A. P.

ARAB MUSLIMS AND PALESTINE

Grand Mufti Explains Attitude

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail.)

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, the religious chief of 500,000 Palestine Moslems, talked to a special correspondent of the "Evening Standard" during the week on the telephone about the suggestion that he is a prisoner within the Mosque of Omar, in Jerusalem and that he is defying the British police to arrest him on a warrant alleging that he has been stirring up trouble.

"I am not alarmed," he told the correspondent. "While I am not exactly a prisoner in my own mosque, it is true that—quite unofficially—my movements are to some extent restricted. To-day (July 26) I am presiding over a meeting of the Supreme Moslem Council. It is taking place in an office near Mosque. I am speaking from this office now. Officially I suppose I am free to go anywhere I please. That is to say I have not been notified that I am not allowed to go anywhere freely. But unofficially I know, and it is plain, that if I attempted to pass the walls of the old city I would probably be stopped by British guards. My own guards are maintaining a strict watch, so that the slightest incident shall be reported to me."

"What is the purpose of to-day's (July 26) meeting of the council" asked the journalist. "Is the Palestine report being discussed?"

"All I can tell you, I am afraid, is that we are discussing Moslem affairs," replied the Grand Mufti.

The Grand Mufti (Amin Husseyni) who is a bearded man of 37 speaks Arabic, Turkish, and French as well as English. Referring to the attitude of the Arabs towards the Jews he has already declared:

"We will not move towards agreement until Jewish immigration and the selling of land to Jews has been stopped. We want the establishment of a National Government on a democratic basis. We do not want a Royal Commission. The only way for England to bring peace into Palestine is to make a treaty of alliance with the Arabs of Palestine."

BUDDHIST MONKS IN FREE FIGHT!

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

Locally made bombs, sticks and stones were freely used when a fight occurred between two rival parties of Buddhist monks belonging to two separate monasteries in Godwin Road. Seven persons were injured and removed to hospital. No arrest has been made so far.

The police hurrying to the spot restored order and it is said seized eight improvised bombs which on examination were found to contain gunpowder, pieces of a metal glass and stone.

It is reported that the trouble arose over the erecting of a fence beween the two monasteries. One party blamed the other for encrouching upon others' land and soon hot words led to blows and fight.—A. P.

ZANZIBAR BETRAYAL

Congress Party Leader To Move Resolution In Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The meeting of the Congress Party in the Assembly this evening decided to move seven out of a score of adjournment motions, and support one Independent Party's motion.

Party passed a resolution requesting the hunger-strikers of Andamans to give up the strike.

The following has been officially issued after the meeting.

At the outset, the Leader Mr. Bhulabhai Desai welcomed new members and reviewed the work of the party.

He also made a passing reference to the Conference of Party Leaders, called by the Viceroy regarding sending of troops to the Far-East.

A resolution was adopted congratulating former members of the Party who have assumed responsibility as Premiers, ministers or speakers in the provinces. With regard to adjournment motions, the Party decided that Prof. Ranga's motion relating to the ban on the Kottapatam School of Politics and Economics should be dropped in view of the fact that the Congress Ministry, since assuming office, removed the ban and released those who are arrested.

PALESTINE ADJOURNMENT.

The party decided to support Mr. Ghiasuddin's motion relating to the failure of the Government of India to advise His Majesty's Government correctly regarding the feelings of Indian Muslims on Palestine question.

As regards Mr. Avinashilingam's motion relating to the agreement made by the Government of India at the last International Sugar Conference not to export Indian sugar except to Burma, the party has been given to understand that Government proposes to allot day for discussing the Agreement, and are unlikely to take any steps without consulting the House.

Mr. Satyamurti's motion relating to the futility of costly Frontier operations which are costing a lakh daily for a number of months, the Party decided that it should be moved.

The Party Leader will move the resolution on the failure of the Government to take prompt action to protect Indian interests in Zanzibar. Mr Satyamurti's next motion relating to the action of the Government of India in perpetuating the Ottawa Pact, despite the declared verdict of the Assembly will not be moved, because of the pendency of Indo-British Trade talks.

Mr. George Joseph has been nominated in the place of Dr. Khare on the Indian Research Fund Association.

The following four members have been selected to serve on the Select Committee on Trade Disputes Bill: Messrs. B. Das, Saxena, Ranga and Mr. Gadgil.

Another important motion by Mr. Satyamurti relates to the failure of the Government to consult the Assembly, before implementing the recommendations of the Wedgwood Report. As 27th has been allotted for its discussion the motion will not be made. Saxena's two motions will be moved firstly regarding Mr. Mudie's report on B. N. R. Affairs and secondly on hunger-strike in the Andamans.

ITALIAN SHARE IN FRANCO ADVENTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail.)

According to the Diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," Italy has been making a special effort to increase her imports of iron ore and pyrites from the territory held by the Spanish rebels. She does not need pyrites herself and does not use up even her own production, but she does need a return for the large sums (estimated as totalling 4,000,000,000 lire) which she has spent on assisting the rebel. Deliveries of Spanish pyrites, which would be re-exported by Italy, are meant to contribute towards repayment of this sum.

The average annual production of iron ore in the territory now held by the rebels is about 1,300,000 tons, of which about 900,000 were exported to Germany. There were considerable deliveries to Britain, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia as well. The deliveries to Poland and Czechoslovakia are apparently to be stopped so that Italian demands may be satisfied.

The negotiations for increased deliveries of iron ore and pyrites to Italy have been conducted on behalf of the rebels by Ramon Franco, the brother of the General. They were to have terminated in a general agreement on May 20, but were prolonged as a result of German pressure on the rebels. It would seem that Italy can no longer count on importing iron ore from Spanish Morocco.

The Italian mercury expert, Montagne, is now negotiating with the rebel authorities in Spain. The result of the negotiation is not yet known.

Iron exports from Bilbao district to Britain have been suspended owing to transport difficulties. General Franco is understood, however, to have given assurances that iron ore would continue to be exported to Britain in the usual quantities as soon as normal conditions were restored. It is stated that the present hold-up is due to the blowing up of bridges and the destruction of machinery and rolling-stock in the fighting.

PLEA FOR BANNING PROFESSIONAL ASTROLOGY AND PALMISTRY

The Secretary of the Society of the Servants of Humanity ("Manav-Sevak Samaj"), writes:—

A ban upon the professional practitioners of astrology and palmistry, including allied literature, which of late has become a marked feature in journals, is urgently needed. The Premiers of the popular Governments in the Provinces are particularly requested to move in the matter.

British Home Office Watches Nazi Activities

BERLIN SUBSIDIES FOR FIVE CENTRES OF OPERATION?

(From A Special Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Even more disturbed at first than was the German Embassy at the news of the order to quit delivered on the three apparently bonafide German journalists was the select, if not to the informed, entirely unsuspicious clientele of the most reputable hotel in the Sloane Square district.

Fearing in the first flood of alarm that their pleasant and fruitful little soirees when information and more passes across the table—soirees attended at times by the German Ambassador himself and the wife of a leading Cabinet Minister would be brought to an end, a hurried consultation took place. To this meeting came at least one official from Carlton House Terrace to assist in restoring the customary calm. What exactly transpired at this meeting I am not, unfortunately, in a position to say but, according to three independent and well-informed sources, the background to the expulsion of Herren Crome, Wrede and von Langen is as follows:

Since the appointment to London of Herr von Ribbentrop, the forces maintained in Britain by the Foreign Organisation of the National Socialist Party, the Gestapo and the German General Staff have been doubled while their activity has increased out of all proportion to this addition to their strength In their work they have had the assistance—and protection—of a clearly defined section of British society which, although because of its rather unorthodox behaviour, is considered as somewhat on the fringe as it were, has, or at least had until the end of last year, an important influence extending both to the very core of Court circles and to the Cabinet itself.

TWO YEARS' ACTIVITIES.

The attention of the Home Office was first seriously directed to the activities of these Nazi agents as long ago as October, 1935, by both military and police authorities. Owing, however, to the discreet but, nevertheless, effective pressure exerted in the name of Anglo-German friendship by those influential circles grouped around one newly-formed and ostensibly British organisation, nothing but the promise to begin immediate and extensive investigation resulted. While therefore the activities of these agents increased and gave not a little trouble to both police and military authority, no action was taken by the Cabinet itself or by the Home Office except in so far as cases which arose could be dealt with according to routine. With the appointment of a new Ambassador, the whole situation took a far more serious turn which could scarcely be ignored. Far more enthusiastic in the cause of National Socialism and all that it implies than was his predecessor, the unfortunate von Hoesch, the former champagne-trader began immediately on his arrival in Carlton House Terrace to apply himself not only to the conduct of his diplomatic duties but to cleaning up, stimulating and strengthening the Nazi organisations in this country. In this he succeeded to a considerable extent.

FIVE CENTRES.

Mainly as a result of his initiative and inspiration, thereare now no less than five Nazi Centres in this country all performing different functions but all coordinated through the Embassy and direct from Berlin. One of these is that sheltered by the reputable hotel in the Sloane Square district which I have already mentioned. Another though less important, if more operative, is situated in Bayswater. Herren Crome and Wrede were frequent visitors to both establishments, while Herr von Langen, sent over specially from Berlin, by Herr Bohle, Bradford-born chief of National Socialism's foreign organisation, had as one of his many duties the supervision of the Bayswater department.

While it is true that one of the functions of this department was to organise the closest supervision of all German nationals living in London, to file details and to inform Berlin of the facts or fictions collected, it was not on account of this activity that the Home Office finally acted.

INTENSIVE ESPIONAGE WORK.

In the first place, and far more serious than any persecution of German refugees, the Nazi agents in this country were engaged on intensive espionage work which had achieved, it is understood, considerable success. The three journalists expelled were not, however, directly responsible for this activity but were the only ones which the Home Office, after having delayed so long, could lay their hands, on and against whom perfectly legitimate reasons for their expulsion could be produced In the second place these men acted directly or through intermediaries as political and technical advisors to the ostensibly British fascists organisations and were the channels through which large subsidies were received from Berlin. Thus for example, I am told, 42,000 francs were received by one fascist organisation in this country through agent "Number 18", on January 22nd. The money was sent from Berlin to the National Socialist Party of Luxemburg and then to London. On March 17th, the same organisation, through the same channels and from the same source received 22,700 francs. Paradoxical as it may seem, it was upon the last point that the greatest pressure was brought to bear on the Cabinet to take action and was led, it appears by a number of Lancashire cotton interests one big motor manufacturer, and two bankers, who, themselves backers of fascist organisations in this country, were troubled by the increased subsidisation from abroad, which threatened to undermine their hold over the organisations for which they themselves had already dipped into their pockets.

NO FURTHER EXPULSIONS?

There is, however, little likelihood that many further expulsions will take place or that a drive against the many German agents still freely operating in Britain will materialise. The only concrete result likely is that the Home Office will tighten up on its supervision of the many thousand Germans at present residing in this country, the great majority of whom are refugees from the Third Reich. The Cabinet at the present moment cannot afford to allow a first class scandal involving some of the most prominent citizens to break—one of the reprisals threatened if further action against the Nazis is undertaken.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

ATHOS WITH THE FLAG.

"To be sure they can," said Aramis. "We'll write the letters to-night, give the servants some money, and they will start."

"Hm," Porthos growled "has anybody got any money?"

The four friends looked at one another, and a cloud came over their faces.

"Look out!" cried D'Artagnan. "There are a lot of black points and red points over there. I think you talked about a regiment, Athos. Why it's a veritable army."

"My word, yes, there they are," exclaimed Athos. "Have you finished, Grimaud?"

Grimaud nodded and pointed to a dozen bodies that he had set up in pictureque attitudes along the parapet.

"Bravo, Grimaud, they are a credit to your imagination," said Athos.

"All very well, but what's the great idea?" Porthos asked.

"Let us decamp first, and you will understand afterwards" replied D'Artagnan

Grimaud had already gone ahead with the basket, and the four friends were leaving the bastion when Athos cried, "The flag, dash it!"

THE STRATAGEM WORKS.

"We can't leave a flag in the hands of the enemy, even if it is but a napkin."

He was back in the bastion like a flash, and seizing the flag, he waved it to the camp, where loud cries of enthusiasm arose

Meanwhile, the Rochellais had arrived within musket range and opened a terrible fire on this man, who appeared to expose himself just for the fun of the thing. Three balls perforated the napkin, thus turning it into a real flag. At last, urged by his companions' repeated calls, Athos came down and resumed the homeward march at a quiet pace.

An instant later they heard furious firing.

"What's that?" asked Porthos. "Who are they firing at? I can't hear any balls whistling."

"They are firing at our effigies," replied Athos.

"Oh, now I understand," Porthos said enthusiastically.

"That's lucky," said Athos, shrugging his shoulders.

WORLI CITIZENS WELCOME BUDGET

(From A Correspondent)

A well attended public meeting of the citizens of Worli was held on Thursday night on Jamboree Maidan near Worli D. D. Chawls under the presidentship of Mrs. Safia Khan to discuss the grievances of the citizens and devise means to get them redressed through the District Conference to be shortly held.

The President drew the attention of the meeting to the bigger problems like Hindu-Muslim unity and the Congress programme to combat the new Act. She said that unless they were independent they would not be happy.

Mr B. J. Mhatre, Dr. V. B Govande, Messrs Rafiatkhan, Wamanrao Kulkarni, V. B. Karnik, Amberdekar, Gaikwad and Bolan also spoke. The Congress Ministry was congratulated on framing the Budget in the interests of the agriculturists.

An appeal to join the Congress and the Conference was made.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Mr. Krishanan, the meeting terminated with cries of "Vande Matram."

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SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA—I

Case For Factories In Bombay Deccan

By L. S. DABKE

In view of the enquiry by the Sugar Tariff Board, a critical review of the growth and development of the Sugar Industry in India would be read with interest.

AGRICULTURAL ASPECT

One of the chief considerations that induced the Tariff Board of 1930 to grant protection to the white Sugar Industry in India was the Agricultural aspect. It was found essential by the Tariff Board in the National interests that the area under sugarcane should not diminish and that a fresh outlet should be provided for cane by encouraging the expansion of the white Sugar Industry. Unless steps are taken to develop the White Sugar Industry a disastrous slump in the 'Gur' market is probable which will seriously affect the agricultural classes, disorganise the agricultural system and involve the abandonment of better cane cultivation in large areas. Accordingly the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 was passed for the fostering and development of the Sugar Industry in British India. The first period was to be from the 1st April 1932 to 31st March, 1938.

As a result factories sprang up very soon in the U. P. and Bihar and the Punjab.

In the Bombay Deccan Sugar Factories were started after the report of the Deccan Canal Financial Improvement Committee 1932 (commonly known as Kamat Committee) was published.

Unlike in the U. P. and Bihar, in the Bombay Deccan and especially in the canal zones the conditions approximate very nearly to those in the Tropical countries, e.g. Java, Cuba, etc., but unlike the U. P. and Bihar the cost of raising cane crop is very high in the Deccan owing to the very heavy manuring required for the soil and costly water charges. Whereas in the U. P. and Bihar, the cane is cultivated by peasants at a very low cost, and practically a very few factories have their own cane plantation.

The factory owners in the Bombay Deccan were led to believe owing to the recommendations of the Kamat Committee that the Government of Bombay was the right earnest to grant as many facilities as may lie in their power with a view to augment their revenues from the canal water charges, but the factory owners were soon disillusioned and the provincial Government always took up an unsympathetic attitude.

PRESENT POSITION

Now let us examine the growth and development of the Deccan Factories during the last five years, despite offical neglect.

There are in all 9 Sugar Factories in the Bombay Deccan one is of old standing, i.e., it was established before the Protection was granted. One Company is growing cane but its machinery has not arrived as yet. Two are in the Indian States and five are in the British India. The seven factories that are working for 4,5 years have come into existence after the Kamat Committee's report was published and protection was granted in 1932.

The seven new factories have sunk into the white Sugar Factory over a crore and a half of capital on the assurance of the Government of Bombay who issued a communique to the effect that all the facilities and necessary help will be granted to the prospective industrialists, who are desirous of establishing Sugar Factories in the canal area.

Almost all these factories have their own extensive cane plantations occupying thousands of acres. Of all provinces in India, it is in the Bombay Deccan that the Sugar Factories have introduced improved varieties of cane from Java, Mauritius and Coimbator.

HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION

The cost of producing cane in the Bombay Deccan is high due to heavy charges of canal water levied by the Government of Bombay. The Transport charges in the absence of Railway facilities to bring cane for milling at the factories are an additional burden on this side added to these are the extra charges of manuring which swell the cost of cane and it comes to about annas 7|- per maund. In the U. P. and Bihar the cane cost does not exceed 4 to 5 annas per maund. This difference in cost of the raw material gives a decided advantage in producing Sugar to the U. P. and Bihar Factories.

During the last two years the Indian Sugar Industry has been suffering from unhealthy and unfair competition. The rate war between one factory and another is rampant; and as a consequence the price of sugar which stood at Rs. 11 per maund in 1933-34 is to-day reduced to Rs. 7 per maund.

STUMBLING BLOCK

Along with the other sugar factories of the country the factories in the Deccan are also affected. The chief handicap under which they are suffering most is the inequitable encroachment by the U. P. and Bihar Sugar Factories in the natural and legitimate home market of the Deccan Factories. If the criterian of the Tariff Board in respect of the fair selling price is to be mentioned, then it can be said without contradiction that the Deccan sugar factories are not getting fair selling price on account of the dumping of the over-produced sugar of the U. P. and Bihar Factories in the Deccan market. The sugar consumption of which is estimated to be about 75,000|100,000 tons. This dumping is enabled by the favourable railway freight rates which were reduced in recent years by 50 per cent from Cawnpore to Bombay. The railway freight was Rs. 1-15-6 per Bengal maund. But which now stands at Re. 1 per maund. This reduction in freight has not only reduced the advantages of protection to the Deccan Sugar Factories but proved to be a veritable stumbling block in the natural growth of the Sugar Industry in the Bombay Deccan.

The Sugar Industry in the Deccan during its career of only 4 to 5 years has found unemployment to over 25,000 souls including skilled and unskilled workers, graduates of Science and Agriculture and educated staff coming from the middle class, during the milling season. A very large number of the labourers found an employment nearer their homes as they are otherwise attracted to the cities like Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad Over 15,000 acres of more land was brought under cane cultivation The Sugar Industry has augmented the depleted revenues of the Government of Bombay by about Rs. 5 lakhs from canal water charges every year, and has produced white sugar which compares very favourably with the imported sugar.

The Sugar Industry in the Deccan, therefore, deserves careful and liberal consideration at the hands of the present Tariff Board which should not only remove all its woes but redress all its grievances, and thus enable it to find its legitimate place second to the Cotton Textile Industry in the Presidency of Bombay.

MALGUZARS' GRIEVANCES

C. P. Minister's Sympathetic Hearing

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

A deputation of influential Malguzars on behalf of the Central Provinces Landholders' Association waited on Mr. Gole, the Revenue Minister, this afternoon and placed before him their grievances.

The deputation urged the Government to reduce the irrigation charges and grazing charges in the Government forests. They demanded that Malguzars should be entitled to charge and recover interest on arrears of rent, at the usual rate of 12 per cent per annum.

The deputation further asked that the Malguzars should be allowed to sublet their 'Khudakast' land for a term of five years, without creating any permanent tenancy rights in the holdings.

The Minister gave a sympathetic hearing and assured the deputation that they need not entertain any apprehensions about their position. He promised to consider the various demands placed before him.

The deputation was headed by Rao Bahadur M. B. Kinkhede, and consisted of Mr. V. V. Kalikarl, member of the Council of State, Mr. M. G. Chitanavis, M.L.A., representing the C. P. South Landholders, Mr. N. A. Gadre, Secretary and three others. —A. P.

ALL IN THE NAME OF SPORT OF KINGS

(Continued From Page 6)

the matter of higher appointments.

Swadeshi At Discount

This drain of Indian money to Non-Indian hands should stop and Indian concerns should also be beneficiaries in insurance and other business. The position today is one of sheer and palpable injustice. Indian horses are not encouraged; Indian jockeys are a sort of "poor relations." Indians can rise only up to the post of the clerk of scales in Turf Club service cadre, and Indian auditor or insurance is a taboo Everything "Swadeshi" is dethroned and foreign interests are exalted. India can ill-afford this pauperisation in the name of King of Sports or Sport of Kings.

DONATION OF RS. 5,000 TO KANGRI GURUKULA

Mr. A. R Davar of the Pfaff Sewing Machine Co. Ltd., Lahore has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Gurukula Kangri for a Dharmashala in memory of his revered father late Lala Atma Ram Davar.

ENGLISH and GERMAN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

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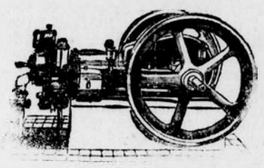

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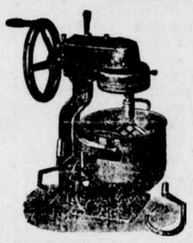

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KHADI UNIFORM WITH GANDHI CAP

Katni Municipality's Mandate For Employees

(From Our Correspondent)

KATNI, (By mail).

At a general meeting of the Municipal Committee held on Saturday, it was resolved to fly the National Flag on all its buildings and to enjoin all its employees to wear Khaddar and to put on white Gandhi cap while on duty It was resolved to give Khaddar uniform to its peons and has requested all the Municipal Commissioners to attend meetings clad in Khaddar wherever found

TAKE SUFFICIENT SUSTENANCE

Sir Nazimuddin's Advice To Hunger-Strikers

CALCUTTA: August 21.

The Associated Press understands that the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, accompanied by Mr. S. C. Mitra, President of the Council, visited the hunger-strikers in the Presidency Jail, this afternoon, and discussed the situation for two hours, urging them to take sufficient sustenance so that their health may not be seriously affected. The hunger-strikers asked for time to consider the suggestion as well as permission to send a wire to the Andamans hunger-strikers to give up fasting there.

It is further understood that the strikers will discuss the matter to-night, after which they will send the draft wire to Sir Nazimuddin for approval and subsequent transmission to the Andamans.—A.P.

SMUGGLERS CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Young Customs Officer's Endurance Feat

(From Our Correspondent)

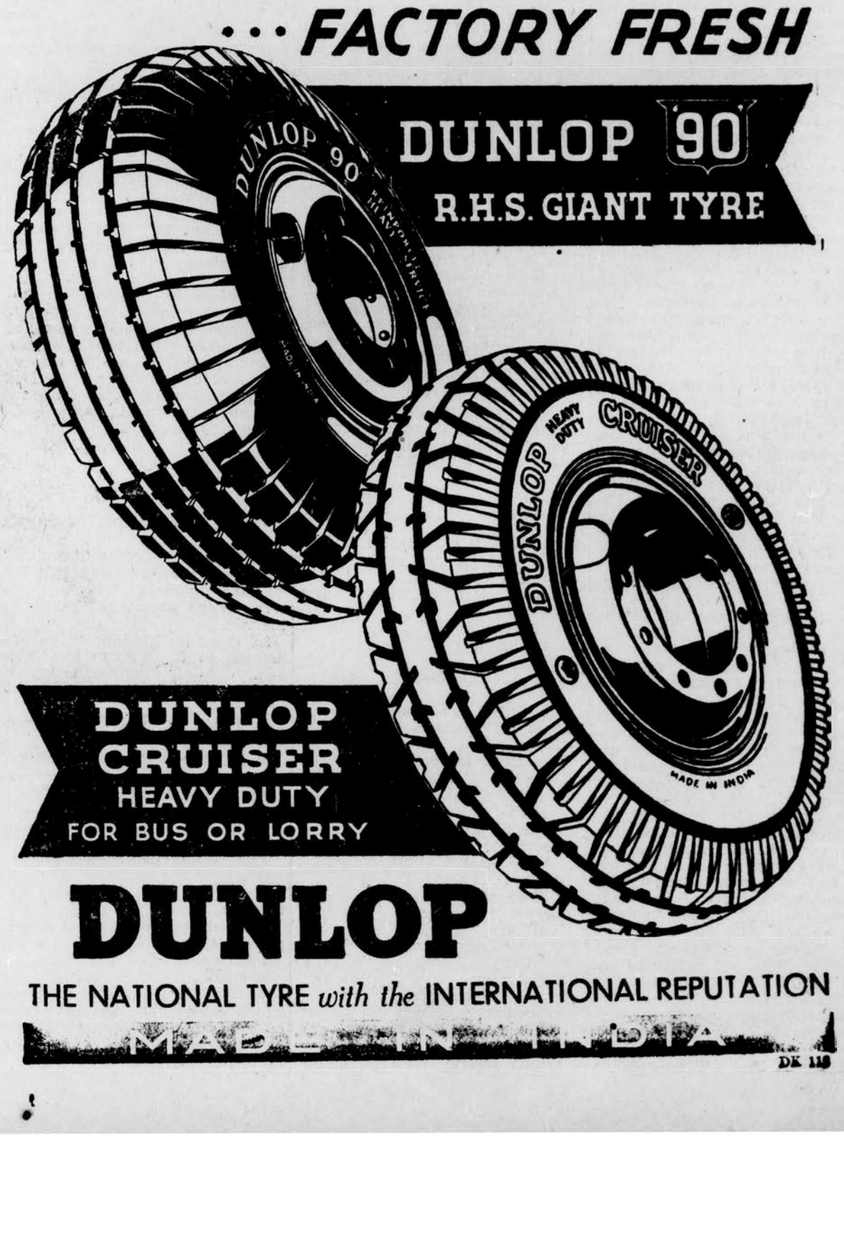
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

On a catamaran some miles from the shore near Pondichery about a week ago, a young Customs officer kept all-night vigil waiting for smugglers who were known to have planned to land large quantities of contraband Rough monsoon sea made waiting far from pleasant or safe but the officer persevered till early hours of the morning when another catamaran was dimly seen making for the shore

Rowing towards it the officer jumped on board and discovered packages of Japanese piecegoods and other articles which were surrendered without struggle. The goods were valued at Rs. 1,200. The officer has been commended for his feat of endurance and a proposal for a special award is being considered

DUNLOP GIANTS

...FACTORY FRESH



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Turkey Leads The Way

QUOTA SYSTEM ABOLISHED

Steps Towards Freedom Of Trade

(From A Special Correspondent.)

The Turkish Government has decided to abolish all the quota system.

The following is the translation of the decree and will find it interesting to publish because:

1. The fourth article of the decree will be applied to India, and merchants of this country will certainly be too pleased to have the details.

Turkey is advancing further than the other leading countries in freedom of trade. Many countries to-day have their doors still closed to a great number of articles and some goods can be imported only in certain quantities; while Ataturk's happy country takes a courageous step and abolishes all kind of import restrictions that had been maintained for 6 years. The only clause that remains to-day in regarding some countries (including India,) is that only so much is to be brought from they as they buy from Turkey.

It is however, noteworthy that customs duty on import of articles like cotton yarn and jute have been much reduced.

1 From those countries to which Turkey was always and in a notable percentage active and which have not put any special restriction on the exports from Turkey, 'imports are free' within the jurisdictions of the Turkish Acts. The names of these countries are written in the first schedule annexed. If necessary, with the proposal of the Ministry of Economy, alterations can be made in this schedule.

2 From the countries, which have made a clearing or similar agreement of payment with Turkey, containing the clauses in which a difference of not less than 20 per cent between the imports and exports in Turkey's favour has been accepted, 'all kinds of imports are free' within the jurisdiction of the Turkish Acts. If necessary with the proposals of the Ministries of Finance and Economy, the above-mentioned minimum percentage can be altered.

3 From the countries, in the agreements of which, the difference between the imports and exports accepted in Turkey's favour, is less than the minimum limit, mentioned in the second article, or no such difference of percentage exists, the imports will be made according to the jurisdictions of the Clearing or similar agreement of these countries.

4 Against the exports made to one of the countries, 'not benefiting of the jurisdiction' of the first, second and third articles, imports of the, F.O.B. value, equal to the F.O.B. value of exports can be made from one of these countries; or against the imports made from one to these countries the exports of the F.O.B. value equal to the F.O.B. value of imports, can be made to one of these countries.

If the import is desired to be made before the export, the import of the said goods is allowed after their price in Turkish pounds or a letter of guarantee of the same value, taken from a National Bank of a capital minimum 3 million Turkish pounds, is blockated to the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic, on the name of the exporter. The price of the goods imported in this way, will be used to pay the prices of the goods that will be exported to any one of the countries, entering into the jurisdictions of this article, and on the name and account of the concerning foreign exporter.

For the goods, that will be exported under the jurisdiction of these articles, two copies of the certificate of origine will be given by the Turkish Chambers of Commerce and Industry. And the actual import of these goods to the countries where they are dispatched, is proved by letting one of these certificates be endorsed by the Custom authorities of that country.

For the goods of origine of the countries, under the jurisdiction of this article, which will be sold to Turkey and the price of which will be paid through the clearing or similar arrangements that Turkey has, the import permission is given. But before the import, the importers have to prove that the office of compensation or the right authority of the concerning country has allowed the payment of these goods through their clearing or similar agreements.

The goods that will be possible to import from the countries under the jurisdiction of this article, are enumerated in the second schedule, annexed. If necessary with the proposals of the Ministry of Economy, alterations can be made in this schedule.

(5) The rate of custom duties of the tariff numbers, written in the tariff annexed to the custom tariff act No. 1499 and which are enumerated in the third schedule annexed to the decree, are changed according to the provisions of the first article of the custom duties act No. 2294. And the amounts of the increased or decreased duties and conditions that will be applied to the goods included in those tariff numbers, are shown near each number.

The goods that are imported according to the provisions of the special acts, will be imported pursuant to these provisions or in connection to the jurisdictions of the decrees or arrangements that are made according to these acts.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST DUMPING.

(6) To investigate the rate of changes in the custom tariffs, which will be made under the jurisdiction of the act No. 2294, with the purpose to safeguard national production from the damage that might come from the dumping and likely abnormal steps, a commission under the presidency of the Secretary of the State, has been formed in the Ministry of Economy consisting of the following members:

Ministry of Finance, the Director-General of the Currency.

Ministry of Finance, a member of the Committee of Investigation.

Ministry of Agriculture, the Director General of Agriculture.

Ministry of Customs and Monopolies, the Director of Economy.

Ministry of Economy, the President of Turkofis.

Ministry of Economy, the Director-General of Industry.

The Commission will investigate the rate of customs duties which will be proposed by others, or found necessary by themselves and if needed take the opinions of the experts or the departments concerned. According to the results of these investigations and on the proposals of the Ministry of Economy, the rates of the custom duties can be changed.

7 The goods that will be exported in the place of the interests and dividends to be paid by the local or foreign companies in Turkey to their partners or shareholders abroad, will be ascertained by the said Commission.

8 The 32nd article of the decree No. 11, which was altered with the decree No. 2/4579 dated 14.5.1936, and the decree of the general import quota No. 2/5605, date of the coming into force of this decree.

Temporary article.—The countries to which the provisions of the third article will be applied, will continue to get the benefit of the jurisdictions of the general import quota decree No. 2/5605 dated 20.11.36 for a period of three months beginning from the date of the coming into force of this decree.

SCHEDULES.

This decree will come into force from the 15th July 1937.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE:

U. S. America.
Egypt.
Syria.
Palestine.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE:

Jute bags, packing cloth.
Copra, cocoa, palm.
Ginger, clove, cinnamon and other spices.
Cocoa yarns.
Jute, hemp.
Hides.
Tea, cocoa beans.
Raw cacutchouc.
Tin (ingot, bar, plate).
Osier for gardners.
Cotton yarn.
Live stock for breeding.
Tombak (tobacco smoked through water).
Peruvian and its bark.
Chips to make matches.
Quebraco.
Merino wool.
Tapioca.
Mother of pearl.
Dates.
Pineapple.
Gum arabic, incense.
Gum lac.
Cocoa nut.
Small cocoanut.
Tamarind.
Seeds (vegetables, flowers and etc).
Woods (chirin, ebony, mahogany, palisander, tamarind etc.)
Teak wood.
Tusks and bones of animals vanilla.
Tree, young plant, cleft-grafts.
Seeds.
Books, journals, newspapers, catalogues.
Bills of ladings, cheques, coupons, etc.
Insulin.
Kriolit.

A copy of the third Schedule, which is very long, can be obtained from Turkofis Bombay—Queen's Court—Queen's Road No. 107—Fort—Bombay.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Taxation Of Inam Lands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Honourable the Finance Minister in his Budget speech yesterday, specially mentioned 'incomes derived from Alienated Lands' as a possible subject of taxation. In this connection I would invite attention to a book which has been very recently published i.e., on the 1st August, on Bombay Land Revenue Code by Mr. K. S. Gupte. Among other questions Mr. Gupte, has examined in detail the various proposals of taxation of land specially with reference to the basis of future revenue settlements. About 180 pages have been devoted to the treatment of this subject under various headings such as 'Taxation of Agricultural Incomes' 'Land Revenue compared with Income-tax,' 'Exemption of Uneconomic Holdings from Land Revenue how far practicable' etc., etc., As for taxation of Inam Lands Mr. Gupte, after tracing the origin of Inams in this Presidency states:—

"There are 2133 1/2 Inam villages in the Presidency proper and 146 in Sind. Thus, about 1/6th of the land of this province is alienated and the alienated revenue now comes to more than 20 per cent of the total land revenue of the province, while the alienated amount represents roughly speaking one sixth of the total land revenue. In fact, the consideration for which many of the Inams were granted have long since ceased to be of any value to Government and the benefactors of the Inams have virtually become exempt from the services which they undertook to render."

"It is therefore, difficult to see what moral justification there is for the continuation of benefactions for ever except on the ground of the 'sanctity' of promises given in the past. But to do so would violate the well-known principle that the past Government could not bind the hand of the succeeding Government, so as to cripple its resources. If they try to do so the result would be simply ridiculous. What would any future Government do, if by a caprice, the present members of the Government alienate the whole land revenue of Bombay to a few of their supporters? Should such an alienation be held sacrosanct by future Governments of the Presidency? It is obvious therefore, that any alienations made for eternity can be considered invalid by any form of constitutional Government if they tend to affect the progress of the country."

"Out of a total amount of about 4 1/2 crores something like 96 lakhs are annually alienated. About 30 lakhs of this alienation represent wages for services rendered by village servants, and nearly 66 lakhs are given away every year free for reasons best known to Government."

"The authors of the Joint Parliamentary Committee seem to have recognised that the paramount needs of the future Government should prevail over the uncalled for privileges enjoyed by a small section of the population." In accordance with their recommendations, in the Government of India Act, of 1935 no special provision is made for maintaining the privileges of Inamdars etc., till eternity and therefore, the Enactments or Regulations embodying the alienations (despite the promises of permanence which they contain) are legally subject (like any other Indian Enactment) to repeal or alteration, provided certain preliminaries as regards previous sanction etc., are gone through."—Yours, etc.

L. D. JOSHI.

Poona.

Strange Ways Of Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—1. It wants safeguards for Muslims.

It protests against safeguards in the Act.

2. It wants Muslims to be appointed in the Provincial Cabinets.

It protests when Muslims are appointed.

3. It says it is not hankering after offices.

It protests when a non-League Muslim is appointed.

4. It says it is not job-seeking.

It complains that the Congress have kept all offices for themselves.

5. It calls itself "All-India Muslim League" and claims to represent the Mussalmans of India. In three out of the four Provinces in which Mussalmans are in a majority it is practically non-existent. In the fourth, of the members returned to the Legislatures the majority are non-League men. In the remaining Provinces where the Mussalmans are in a minority, in one Province it adopts members as League men after the election results were declared and later some of these joined the Congress. In four others it has a little say. In only two Provinces it has really established itself. In its stronghold Bombay it captured about 20 out of 30 seats in the Assembly and 2 out of 5 in the Council. In Bombay city where it has roped in practically all leaders it gets 3 out of 4 contested seats in the Assembly and 1 out of 2 in the Council.

6. In 3 Provinces League men accepted office in the Interim Ministries. In one an explanation was asked for from such a member. In another his resignation was accepted. Both these were elected on the League ticket In the third the resignation was not accepted, no explanation was asked for but his name was removed. He was defeated in the election on the League ticket.

7. In case of other men who had offended the League action was taken several months after calling for an explanation In case of one no action has yet been taken.

8. No action has been taken against leaders who had helped non-League men against League candidate.

9. One League member declared in a public meeting that an independent was successful in the election on account of the tacit consent and support of the League. Evidently against an official League candidate.

10. When a League man is appointed Minister it protests.

When a non-League man is appointed it also protests.

11. It protests against the Congress in the papers. When replies are given in the papers it complains against the controversy being carried on in the newspapers.

12. It complains that the Congress did not accept the formula arrived at between a Congress leader and a League leader. When the Congress offers to get the formula approved by the Congress the offer is not accepted.

13. Its policy is to work the Constitution. By not accepting office it supports the Congress in its policy of destruction.

14. It wants to co-operate with the Congress so that the Congress should give up its policy and adopt the League policy.

15. It is not seeking for jobs. It wants the Congress to appoint League men as Ministers and protests when this is not done.

16. It stands for democratic Government which means rule of the majority party. It insists that the majority party should take some Ministers from its party a minority.

17. The Congress asked for assurances from the Governor who refused. The League supported the Congress demand by not forming the Ministry when asked by the Governor to do so. It protests against the Governor for not compelling the Congress to take League men on the Cabinet.

18. It stands for Democracy and has a permanent President.

19. At the Round Table Conference all Muslim leaders insisted on Federation and did not want mere provincial autonomy. The League wants to work the Provincial constitution and does not want Federation.—Yours, etc.

"GEM."

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Concession For Bar

Mr. A. V. DESHPANDE, Managing Director of the Indo-Burma Trading Co., Ltd., informs us that as a result of his representation to the British Bar Council regarding the admission of non-graduate advocates of the Bombay High Court to the Inns of Court, the following assurance has been given to him by the Hon. Society of Middle Temple: "In reply to your letter of the 16th instant an Advocate of the Bombay High Court would be eligible to join this Inn as a student without being required to pass any Qualifying Examination. He would be required to keep twelve terms and pass all the necessary examinations before Call."

Central Press Complaint

A COMPOSITOR of the Government Central Press complains that the emergency cut imposed upon the temporary compositors has not yet been restored.

Worli Grievance

U. M. MENON draws the attention of the municipal authorities to the insanitary state of the road from Worli corner to Century Mills and of the market in one of the Worli Chawls, and also the filthy condition of the road from Worli Corner to the Century Mills.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although more than four months have passed since Mr. Arbuthnot became a member of the Public Services Commission it is surprising that he still continues to be a member of the Municipal Corporation. A few days ago attention was drawn to this anomaly of the Hon. Minister for P. W. D. and Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government, but apparently they too seem to have been too much engrossed in framing the budget for the Legislative Assembly. It is hoped they would take the earliest opportunity of asking Mr. Arbuthnot to resign from the Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Port Trust and nominate Rao Bahadur Jagtap, who has succeeded Mr. Arbuthnot as Executive Engineer. P. W. D.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

Palestine And Zanzibar Questions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On having read that Seth Hosseinbhoy A. Lalljee invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I take this opportunity of offering congratulations to Mr. Lalljee for his move in the betterment of the poor Arabs in Palestine and also the Indian merchants in Africa, who are both to-day on the verge of being ruined. I have also to thank Panditjee for his kindness in expressing the sympathies of both himself and the Indian National Congress for such unfortunate causes. I certainly believe that both the Congress and Mr. Lalljee will continue their benevolent activities to see that no such injustice is being done.

Once, again, in the name of all merciful, I pray that the attempts made by him be crowned with success.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. ISMAIL.

Insurance Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from stray reports, and scanty news available, that the Select Committee on Insurance Bill have come to an end of their task.

Debentures issued by Presidency towns municipalities are Trustee Securities and it is hoped that people's representatives in the Assembly will see that no distinction is made between the Government of India Securities and Presidency towns municipal securities as well as Port Trust Securities, so far as the investment of one-third of the total assets of Life Insurance Companies is concerned.

We further expect that the representatives of the public and particularly the Congress representatives, will see that a portion at least of the funds of Insurance Companies is diverted to industries. If this is done it will help our industries considerably. There are a number of Indian industries which can firmly be established if they receive financial aid on reasonable terms from quarters other take away the major portion of than professional investors would take away the major portion of the profits from the brains behind these industries. The public should wake up and keep an eye on their representatives so that they would do the right thing.—Yours, etc.,

"A COMMONER."

Simla, Aug. 18.

A Repudiation

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle'

Sir,—A strange and utterly false report was sent from Bombay recently in my name to my Cairo paper ('Al Ahram'), and has been published in that journal on August 8th, through evidently a mysterious device.

It is stated in the report that a big meeting was held in Bombay in the Hall of the Jamiat-Shubban-al-Muslemeen, under the presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. It is said further that a resolution was passed voicing the protest of the meeting against the British Government in respect of its decision regarding the Palestine Partition and that the 'Hindustan-Prajamitra' and some other Bombay papers, (including the 'Khilafat' and 'Al Hilal') were condemned for their writing articles against Yusuf Fozan, the President of the Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslemeen, who is boosted up in the said report published in my Cairo paper as being a noble man of Bombay and an ardent worker in the cause of Islam.

I was surprised to read such a report in my paper, when, as a matter of fact, I never sent any such message at all. I emphatically deny that I ever sent such a report to my paper (or for the matter of that, any other paper). Immediately on reading this report, I made a report to the authorities of my paper contradicting the authenticity of that report. I have also made this clear to other prominent newspapers of Egypt.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. EDWI,
Special Correspondent in Bombay of 'Al Ahram' of Cairo.

Who Can Stop Japan?

WORLD CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY FOR CHINESE CONQUEST

Lt.-General Robert Lee Bullard writes in "New York American":—

Japan again is expanding her empire. She is doing so by moving to take another bite out of China. From the Japanese viewpoint, world conditions are ideal for this latest adventure Who will, or can, interfere?

Reading the signs, watching the unfolding tactics, I see no reason to doubt that this venture near Peiping will be any less successful than the others. We might about as well consider this "bite" taken.

What we are at present watching is merely a further unfolding of a greater plan by which what was so recently only a cramped and crowded island empire aims daringly to "play out its destiny" until it has become, in territorial expense one of the earth's nations.

AMUR RIVER CLASH

If the Japanese considered that they needed any test on the accuracy and "safety" of the timing on this latest move, then surely the Amur River clash between Soviet and Japanese troops furnished it That clash gave rise to mutual demands for withdrawal of troops. In Moscow Litvinov spluttered threateningly. The net result was that Soviet troops were withdrawn and the Japanese were not!

Russia is the great Power directly affected by Japan's Asiatic ambitions. Any further consolidation of a deeper Japan "salient" in Asia is a tacit threat to Russian outlet upon the Pacific. Further, more it is no secret—when the time comes and the ever "neat" plans call for it—Japan will reach for Soviet as well as Chinese territory.

Nevertheless, the Soviet merely bluffed over the Amur incident, and shows signs of neither verbosity nor action over the new Japanese moves on the Asiatic mainland Why?

BITE AT U.S.S.R.

Fundamentally, because so many ranking Soviet generals have been executed, the Soviet's largest army in the world" is in no shape for war Nor will fear-locked European nations now attempt to repeat the fiasco of "pressure" which proved ludicrously futile when Manchuria was "pacified" into a Japanese puppet state.

Japan's ambitions appears to be to carve out of eastern Asia an empire which would include the entire Amur valley. That would be an area as large as Europe outside of Russia

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6.)

ferred to by Count Grandi, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, or any of the lesser personages now playing their part in the attempt to bring about an Anglo-Italian rapprochement, high Government officials, led by the Prime Minister himself, are definitely of the opinion that even if the projected recognition of Italy's conquest of Abyssinia by Britain does not turn out to be —for home reasons mainly—a practical proposition, the departure of the Negus from these shores would not be misunderstood by Il Duce.

At the same time, negotiations now pending between Paris and Rome may have an important bearing on the future status of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway, and on that of the Emperor himself. It is stated that the Emperor has been anxious for some time to dispose of his share in the railway company, for between £200,000 and £300,000, to the French Government, which would gladly increase its holdings in order to retain at least part control. But Italy has declined to recognise such a transfer, on the ground that the Emperor's share was not his, but Abyssinia's and, therefore, had fallen automatically to Italy. Mussolini, I have it on good authority, may waive this obligation, as part of a Franco-Italian agreement, provided that Haile Selassie should allow Abyssinia's claim to continued membership of the League to go by default, by refraining from sending a representative to Geneva for next month's Assembly.

Another Bihta Smash Victim

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Makhan Singh, a Sikh from Amritsar, who was injured in the Bihta train disaster and was admitted into the Patna General Hospital, died on Thursday.

The Bihar Sikh Mission took possession of the body.—A. P.

WILL RUIN CLOVE TRADE

Zanzibar Commerce Chamber Condemns Decrees

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce held on July 29, with Mr. H. H. Robinson, manager of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. It has been forwarded to the British Resident, the Colonial Office, and the press. It runs:

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce hereby records its protest against the Clove Purchase and Exportation Decree, 1937, and declares:—

(a) That it establishes a monopoly in the hands of the Clove Growers' Association is the only staple produce of the country and deprives merchants of their right of trade in cloves, in which they have been engaged for a century.

(b) That the decree is against the interests of the mercantile community and will ruin the trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate.

(c) That the decree is against the best interests of the clove-growers and will create an unnecessary and harmful conflict between the growers and the trading community.

(d) That the decree will seriously affect the finances of the country, as the Clove Growers' Association will be trading with public funds to which the merchants are also contributors.

The Chamber also resolved not to nominate two Indian representatives on the Clove Growers' Association's board, as it had been invited to do by the Zanzibar Government.

MORE EXPULSIONS FORESHADOWED

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: (By Mail).

According to the evening newspaper, the "Star," there is more curiosity than ever among political and diplomatic people regarding the future of important personalities in Russia. More "expulsions" are foreshadowed.

We are warned not to be surprised if M. Dimitroff, the famous Bulgarian Communist who defied the Nazis throughout the Reichstag trial, is "sent down." Dimitroff is apparently in disfavour as one of the foreign Communists having too much to say in Russia's foreign affairs. As Secretary of the Communist International he has been closely associated with the Russian Foreign Office and M. Litvinoff's strong policy respecting the Spanish Civil War.

The "Star" understands that a controversy is raging in Moscow on the subject of such influences. The nationalistic Russians want their Foreign Office purged of non-Russian personalities. There will be many surprises, therefore, if the commissars concerned are given their way by Stalin.

Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Consulting Road Engineer to the Government of India, will be in Madras next week, to exchange views with the local Government regarding the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill and pending questions relating to the Road-Rail competition.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady owing to more warlike news and advance in insurance rate Mediterranean.

Liverpool: Sentiment universally bearish. Relatively low price only bull feature.

New York: Market under pressure hedges and liquidation. Foreign interests and locals covered. Far Eastern situation and pending loan causing nervousness.

New York: Should they announce loan 9 cents market has partially discounted it. Think it a good time to buy around present level with a view to buy more if market declines.

New York: Beneficial rains in North-West Texas. Poor demand for dry goods. Very little rallying power. All markets affected unfavourably by Legislative and Far East uncertainties.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool:—

1 Market nervous owing to absence definite information loan. Hedge selling increasing and weather rather more favourable.

New York:—

2 Market declined under hedge selling and rains reported in Texas.

3. Should they announce loan 9 cent. market has partially discounted it. Think it a good time to buy around present level with a view to buy more if market declines.

4. Beneficial rains in North West Texas. Poor demand for drygood. Very little rallying power All markets affected unfavourably by legislative and Far East uncertainties.

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

October	9.74
December	9.75
January	9.79
March	9.90
May	9.99
July	10.03
Middling Spot	9.99

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

October	9.76
December	9.86
January	9.90
Middling Spot	9.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOR COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.

August	5.55
September	5.56
October	5.57
November	5.57
December	5.58
January	5.61
February	5.63
March	5.65
April	5.67
May	5.70
June	5.71
July	5.73
August	5.73
Middling Spot	5.75
10-10 a.m. Quotations.	
October	5.59
January	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.	
August	8.55
September	8.70
F.G.F. Spot	9.07

INDIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.90
Fine (Good Staple)	5.05
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.20
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.83
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.08
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.23
BENGAL.	
Good	4.03
Fully Good	4.13
Fine	4.28

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, Aug. 21

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, Aug. 21.

London Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/19/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
LONDON, Aug. 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 p.c. to 11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2½ p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	1/2 p.c to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan	1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
LONDON, Aug. 21.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.98.87
Paris	132.82
Berlin	12.40-1/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	9.04
Brussels	29.61-3/4
Milan	94.80
Berne	21.71-3/4
Prague	143.06

LONDON SEEDS.
LONDON, Aug. 21.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C.I.F. ton £13/2/6 Aug. sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton £15/3/9 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Linseed Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton £15/12/6 Aug/Sept. sellers
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont., C.I.F. ton £14/10/0 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton £14/5/0 Aug/Sept. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, Aug. 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels 40/7½ Jan/Feby. sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 43/9 Aug. sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. 43/ Aug. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
LONDON, Aug. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 29/4½ Sept. sellers.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 29/4½ Oct/Dec. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
LONDON, Aug. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb., Closed.

LONDON COFFEE
LONDON, Aug. 21.
NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	9/14

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 20.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1936-37	Corresponding Week 1936	
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	444	218	337	18	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	227	93	315	83	,,
Export from U. S. Ports	141	61	115	48	,,
Of which to Japan	8	5	15	12	,,
Of which to China	—	—	—	—	,,
Of which to Great Britain	28	10	38	17	,,
Of which to Germany	38	21	27	7	,,
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,238	—	1,206	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	787	—	1,131	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	4,509	—	4,791	,,
Of which American Cotton	—	2,889	—	3,061	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	426	151	507	144	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	286	150	164	77	,,

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 20

Our sugar market ruled easier for Java sugar and Forward prices declined by about 1 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt. mainly due to unfavourable reports from London and New York markets and absence of buying interest from out ports at reduced rates. Java market remained almost unchanged but undertone is reported to be quiet. 'Niwas' limits were unchanged.

Local market for Indian sugars was easier during the week and prices declined by about an anna due to heavy arrivals and poor offtake. However at the close of the week local market was somewhat better due to improvement in ready demand.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,10,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar Per Cwt:—

Ready R., 15-8-0 nominal
Shipment August Rs. 5-10-6 nominal F B H Con Terms
Shipment September Rs. 5-10-6 F B H Conf Terms.
Shipment October Rs. 5-12-0 F B H Conf Terms.
Shipment Nov Dec Rs. 5-13-6 F B H Conf Terms.
Shipment Jan March Rs. 5-15-0 F B H Conf Terms.
Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 15-10-0
Indian Sugars: Ready Rs. 10-3-0 to 11-3-0
Tone: Steady.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 166 January 170 at cross rate 4.99

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 195/8 Liverpool May 1938 Rs 52 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 195/8 New York May 10.14 Rs. 30 1/4 at cross rate 4.99

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have issued the following report dated London 4th August:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,625 on 28th July showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Conditions in the open market continued to be quiet and during the five working days under review offerings were on rather a small scale, the amount disposed of at the daily fixing being about £765,000. Demand was general and prices again ruled at about dollar exchange parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from mid-day on the 26th July to mid-day on the 31st July:—

IMPORTS.

France	£8,210,631
Soviet Union	1,136,244
New Zealand	26,848
Tanganyika Territory	7,863
Argentine	5,555
Other countries	2,553
	£9,389,694

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£ 651,933
France	169,833
Belgium	900,000
Yugoslavia	98,542
British India	2,000
Other countries	4,706
	£1,827,014

The s.s. "Strathnaver" which sailed from Bombay on July 31st carries gold to the value of about £515,000.

SILVER

Indian demand continuing good and offerings poor, prices improved until 20.1/8d. for cash and 20.3/16d for forward were quoted on July 30th. This higher level proved more attractive to sellers and prices sagged until to-day when we quote 20d for both deliveries the same as on Wednesday last.

The general outlook remains unchanged, with the likelihood of the continuance of a heavy tone at any levels appreciably above those at which trade or other support from America might be anticipated.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 26th July to mid-day on the 31st July:—

IMPORTS.

Egypt	£80,000*
Irish Free State	2,000**
Germany	9,867
Other countries	2,493
	£94,365

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£17,900
British India	18,000
Arabia	3,000
Aden	1,750
Germany	11,650
Other countries	1,659
	£53,959

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

**Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 29th July to the 4th August was dol 4.98 1/2 and the lowest dol 4.97 1/8.

Statistics for the month of July 1937:—

BAR SILVER PER OZ STANDARD

	Cash Delivery	Two months Delivery
Highest price:	20. 3/16d	20. 1/ 4d
Lowest price:	19.13/16d	19.13/16d.
Average:	19.9861d.	20.0255d.

BAR GOLD.

	Per oz. fine
Highest price:	140s/6d
Lowest price:	139s/6½d
Average:	140s/0.33d

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	79	0	0
Atlas Elect. & Genl. Trust Ord.	0	6	6
Bank of London & S. America	6	6	6
C.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114	0	0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1	3	3
Cables & Wireless New Ord. Stock	84	5	0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2	7	0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord.	0	14	0
Cross & Blackwell New Ord.	0	1	0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2	16	6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	41	0	0
Genl. Comi. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	105	0	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7	5	0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	5	6
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	5	18	6
C. & E. Morton 7 p.c. Preference	0	8	6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0	4	9
Salt (Salitaires) Ord.	0	7	6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94	0	0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0	10	0

GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the season 1937-38:—

On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 26.0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1937.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1937.)

Information incomplete. Sowing commenced latter half June and continued till about end July being rather late owing late commencement of monsoon. Area so far reported 1009 thousand acres in British Districts and 753 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1762 thousand acres; 23.9 and 96.8 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Increase in area general due partly to adequate sowing rains and partly to improved prices of groundnut last year Crop generally established and doing well except some areas in Gujarat where growth not satisfactory due excessive rains and East Karnatak where crop suffering from inadequate soil-moisture and more rain badly required.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Sellers Reserved

London, Aug 4

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly Rubber market report:

Owing to the holidays there have only been two full working days since the issue of our last report. The market on Thursday was idle and prices sagged off to the extent of 1/8d. per lb. On the short day on Friday before the holidays the tone was fully steady and prices recovered the loss. Yesterday on the publication of the large figure of shipments from Malaya for the month of July prices opened lower but steadied somewhat during the morning. Yesterday afternoon on offerings from New York of forward rubber, prices again eased slightly but recovered somewhat before the close. This morning the tone is steady to firm with some trade enquiries and with sellers rather reserved.

The lowest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 8 3/4d. done yesterday and the highest 8 15/16d. done to-day. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8 7/8d. per lb. and on the week prices are unchanged for Spot and August delivery and 1/16d. per lb. higher for all the forward positions.

The market was apparently well prepared for the higher figure of shipments and notwithstanding the fact that this proved to be nearly 3,000 tons higher than any estimates so far published, the actual figure had very little effect on the market. There seems to be a substantial buying power round about present levels. It is reported from New York that American manufacturers are steady buyers at present levels. Manufacturers on this side are also in the market. A certain amount of short covering is going on and dealers are showing a willingness to replenish their books to a certain extent.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

The figure of gross shipments from Malaya for the month of July was published yesterday. Total shipments amounted to 72,704 tons against an estimate published on 28th July of 70,000 tons.

The Malayan Information Agency has also published an estimate of the clearances from the regulated area in Malaya during the month of July. These clearances are put at 46,500 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 44,175 tons. This estimate is subject to revision when the actual figures are known but supposing it to be fairly accurate Malaya has now made up a further 2,325 tons of her deficit and is at the moment only 8,840 tons behind the permissible exportable amount for the first seven months of the year, without however taking into account the carry over from last year amounting to 2,287 tons. If one take this into account Malaya is still about 11,000 tons behind with her shipments.

Of the gross shipments from Malaya for July 8,378 tons (June 6,295 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 41,260 tons (26,405 tons) go to the U. S. A., 15,505 tons (13,175 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 4,751 tons (5,629 tons) to British Possessions, 2,166 tons (2,280 tons) to Japan and 644 tons (1,025 tons) to other destinations.

MOTOR TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

According to figures issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders total production of motor vehicles (not including motor-cycles) for the eight months October 1936 to May 1937 amounted to 353,183 units. This compares with 319,954 units for the same period in 1935-36, the increase amounting to 33,229 units, equal to 10.4 per cent.

According to the same authority it is estimated that at the end of June 1937 there were a total of 2,230,408 motor vehicles in use in the United Kingdom compared with 2,064,718 vehicles at the end of June 1936, the increase amounting to 165,690 vehicles, equal to 8 per cent.

Exports of motor vehicles of British manufacture from the United Kingdom for the first six months of 1937 amounted to 48,846 vehicles with a value of £5,879,539 against a total of 37,234 vehicles, with a value of £4,580,910 for the same six months in 1936. The increase in numbers amounts to 11,612, equal to 31.2 per cent. while the increase in value is £1,298,629 equal to 28.3 per cent.

SUGARCANE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Sugar Cane Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the season 1937-38:—

On an average of five years ending 1935-36 the area under Sugarcane in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sugarcane crop sown from January 1937 onwards.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1937.)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported 67 thousand acres in British Districts and 35 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 102 thousand acres; 8.0 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 36.1 per cent. over decennial average at same date. Decrease in area almost general due partly to receipt of incomplete information and partly to insufficient water supply at time of planting and low prices of gul last year. In Deccan crop suffered in parts from stem-borer and tip-burning due excessive heat but improved under monsoon rains. In Gujarat also crop suffered from stem-borer and excessive soil-moisture in some areas where break needed. Elsewhere Presidency crop reported doing well.

EXPORT OF INDIAN SUGAR.

Suggestion Of Sending By Land Route To Afghanistan

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 21.

One constructive suggestion, which was discussed before the Tariff Board to-day was whether it was not possible to export indian sugar by land to Afghanistan.

"I wish we could" was the reply of Sir Gokulchand Narang, who gave evidence to-day. In witness' opinion it was very difficult to compete with Java sugar owing to the heavy excise duty in India. He admitted however Punjab had in certain measure freight advantage and the possibility for exploiting the export market by land was now greater than three years' back, owing to the present level of sugar prices in India but he was doubtful whether India could continue to sell sugar at this price.

FOR TAMIL SCHOOLS IN MALAYA

Shastri On Appointment Of Inspector

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

It is understood that the Malaya Government has appointed an Inspector of Tamil Schools and this officer who is now undergoing training in London will, before he joins duties in Malaya, probably spend six months in Madras to familiarise himself with colloquial Tamil and to learn something of primary education imparted in India.

The Malaya Government's decision to appoint this officer was appreciatively referred to by Mr. Srinivasa Shastri in his report in which he observed it was a step in the right direction and added "but it is clear that a year or two must elapse before the benefits of it can begin to be felt." It is likely that when the Special officer has made a survey of the conditions in Malaya, he will find it necessary to recommend the appointment of additional supervising staff. This again will take time to decide. In my view, this is a question of first-rate importance in which improvement is urgently needed. I trust, therefore, there will be no delay in setting up such machinery as may be necessary. Further I may venture to state my belief that matters could considerably be expedited if in his first survey the inspector of Tamil schools were to have the assistance of an experienced officer of the Education Department of Madras. I hope this possibility will be examined by the Government of India and Malaya Government".

Mr Shastry's suggestion has been conveyed to Malaya Government whose reply is awaited.

METALWARE IN ANCIENT INDIA

Dr. Motichandra's Instructions To Field Club Members

Metal being rare in ancient times was considered very precious. Its use was confined to royalty and so we find only earthenware relics on the sites of the ancient civilisations like Mohenjo-Daro remarked Dr. Moti Chandra, Curator of the Art Section to the members of the Bombay Field Club who paid their sixth Study Visit to the Prince of Wales Museum on Saturday.

The learned Curator traced the history of metalware manufacture in India, from the Kushan period onwards, laying great stress on the Moghal period which was the heyday of metalware engraving.

Dr. Moti Chandra then proceeded to show some beautiful exhibits representing the salient features of the various schools.

The most interesting among them all was a gold crown which was found by an Engineer of the Bombay Government while excavating at the famous Elephanta Caves. It is studded with precious stones like the emeralds and chrystals.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN C. P. COTTON CROP

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR: August 21.

The first forecast of cotton crop in Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1936-'38 says:—

Preliminary inter-cultural and weeding operations could not be done in time due to heavy continuous rains in the second and third week of July. The crop on the whole is in a fairly satisfactory condition, though it has been damaged to some extent in the low-lying, water-logged areas. The estimated acreage of crops this season is 4,013,255 against the actuals of 3,951,645 for the last season, showing a small increase of 2 per cent.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 19

SAKELS—	
November	16.45—25
January	16.41—24
ASHMOUNI—	
October	12.06—26
Decembe.	12.09—24
February	12.19—24
GIZA—	
November	14.30—34
January	14.33—31

Real Congress Budget Will Be Next Budget

PROF. RAO'S VIEW

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

Professor V. K. R. V Rao delivered a lecture on Bombay's First Congress Budget at the Premabhai Hall before a large audience. Congress was an organized political party with a definite economic programme and one expected that when the Congress Party was in political power in this province it would so frame its budget as to carry out its programme. Any economic programme of a serious kind involves changes in taxation and public expenditure. The Congress' economic programme certainly did. And taxation and expenditure meant nothing more and nothing less than the budget of the province. Hence it was that people had been so anxiously looking forward to the Congress Budget, for the budget would provide the chief indication of the extent to which the party was going to implement its programme. It was therefore, necessary to examine Bombay's first Congress Budget from this point of view.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

What did the Congress economic programme promise. It promised, inter alia, a substantial reduction in land revenue, removal of petty restrictions on the use of natural facilities by peasants, increasing state expenditure in rural areas, fostering industries for relieving rural unemployment, encouraging Khadi and other village industries, imposition of death duties on a graduated scale, provision of free and compulsory primary education, prohibition of all intoxicating drinks and drugs and a substantial reduction in the expenditure and salaries in civil departments. It also promised a number of other things such as a drastic reduction in military expenditure, abolition of the salt duty and regulation of currency and exchange in the national interest. These were topics involving central interests and were outside the purview of provincial governments. They could find no place in a provincial budget. Nor could all the Congress programme which pertained to the provincial sphere. Let it not be forgotten that the Congress Election Manifesto and with it, the economic programme, adumberated therein, did not constitute the Congress promise of what it would do if it won a majority in the provincial elections, it was only a promise of what it would do if it was in political power. The two things are not synonimous. The Congress is in Office to-day, but not in power; otherwise there was no meaning in the talk of "wrecking the Constitution." And if the Congress is not in power how can any reasonable man expect a startling Congress Budget which would make financial provision for all the items outlined in their economic programme. The lecturer severely decried the critics who might deplore the absence of the full-fledged party programme in this first budget; such criticism, if honest, betrayed a lamentable lack of the limitations of the new Constitution; if not honest, it required no answer.

DID ALL IT COULD

It was not the speaker's intention to contend that the Congress Ministry has done all that it could do under the new constitution in this budget. But how could any sensible person expect a Ministry composed of persons who till less than five weeks ago had been the Opposition to put through a radical programme in a budget which they had less than three weeks to prepare. It was certainly not the intention of the Congress to put forward hasty and ill-digested proposals for the Legislature just in order to win the approval of the gallery. The Congress was certainly going to put forward its proposals but it will do so, when they have been examined by experts and by the departments concerned and when the Ministry has had time to deliberate over them. The real Congress Budget would be the budget for the year 1938-39 In the meanwhile, Congress has shown its hand; and practically every item in the Congress programme receives mention in the budget proposals. Thus grazing fees are abolished, land revenue is to be reduced, arrears are to be remitted, village industries are to be fostered, mass education is to be encouraged, and the village gets the prominent place with the programme for improving its water supply and building approach roads for it. If one goes through the details of the budget, one can find a number of small items all tending to show the change in the realm e.g., provision for experiments with buffalo-breeding, sheep-breeding, development of the tanning industry and promotion of inland fisheries. The Congress Budget for 1937-38 was the best possible budget the Ministry could prepare under the circumstances; and if only the next budget followed and developed the lines of this budget, the Congress would have done all it could to implement its programme.

A DISQUIETING FEATURE

The only disquieting feature in the budget was, in the speaker's opinion, the absence of any specific reference to salary cuts The Finance Minister's reference to retrenchment mentions administrative reorganization, but not a revision of salary scales; and when this is taken in conjunction with the Ministry's proposal to appoint an additional Presidency Magistrate to try gambling cases on a salary of Rs. 1,000 one feels uncertain whether the Government is going to apply in such measure as it constitutionally can, the Congress principle of a maximum of Rs. 500 for the salary of Servants of State. However, the speaker was sure that the Congress Legislators would not forget the Election Manifesto and that this item in the Congress programme will not be ignored by the Ministry. It must not be forgotten that public opinion when it welcomed the act of the Ministers in accepting a salary of Rs. 500 did so as constituting the beginning of the reorganization of salary scales of Government servants and not only as an isolated act of sacrifice on the part of certain public spirited individuals.

BOMBAY'S PRIDE

Concluding, Dr. Rao repeated his tribute to the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister revealed an amazing knowledge of the economic and financial condition of the province though he had been in the saddle for only 5 weeks. Thus the proposition he had laid down, viz., the desirability and practicability of retrenchment, the heavy burden of taxation that now weighed on the people and the need of looking towards nationalisation of public utilities in order to obtain the additional revenues required for nation building purposes, were all propositions which formed the essence of the theory and practice of Indian public finance and the province should justly be proud of Mr. Latthe, her first elected Finance Minister.

TOTTENHAM'S ASSURANCE RECALLED

Could Not Govt. Have Waited Till Monday?

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 21.

It is expected that Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Satyamurti will issue a statement this evening on the contemplated despatch of troops to China and the conference, which the Viceroy had to-day with the party leaders.

There is no desire among the members present in Simla to embarrass the Government in any way but attention is called to the definite assurance given to the Assembly in 1935 by Mr. Tottenham, who said: 'We are under obligation when any question arises of sending troops overseas for the purposes other than defence of India to consult the legislature beforehand, whenever it is possible to do so."

WHY THIS HURRY?

The question, therefore, arises whether Government could not have waited till Monday to consult the Legislature before they decided on the movement of troops.

I further learn that an assurance may be demanded on the floor of the House that Indian troops will be used solely for defensive purposes and to protect Indian life and property.

There is also complaint that though Simla was buzzing with rumours regarding the movement of troops, no official information was available yesterday. In fact the first intimation to Simla was London's broadcast message in the evening announcing the movement of troops from India.

It is regarded as anomalous that India should depend on London B. B. C for news about Indian affairs.

GIRI'S RESIGNATION

Plight Of Nizam's Employees

(From Our Correspondent)
SECUNDERABAD (By Mail)

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Nizam's State Railway Employees of the Secunderabad Union over the unexpected resignation of Hon. Mr V. V Giri from the presidentship of the Union

As the loss sustained by the Union is very great in accepting the resignation of Mr. Giri, some of the workers intend electing Mr. M. Fathullah Khan. Mr Khan is now the president of the Railway Workers' League Secunderabad.

It is also understood that certain other are determined to bring in Mr P. R. Venkatswamy (Harijan Leader) as Secretary of the Employees Union in case Mr. Somayajulu does not stand for election in the near future.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd No. B 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1937

Clove Strike Reply To Zanzibar Decrees

INDIA GOVT MUST PUT EMBARGO

Appeal To Colonies' Secretary To Reconsider Problem

The following resolutions were passed in the mass meeting held at Zanzibar on August 1, under the chairmanship of Sheth Mahomedali Adamji Jafferji:—

"This mass meeting of Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association hereby reaffirms the decision of the Indian community of Zanzibar and Pemba to carry on Clove Strike as a first step of peaceful and constitutional Passive Resistance in protest of the monopolist Clove Decree, which comes into force from the 1st day of August, 1937."

RECONSIDER THE PROBLEM

"This mass meeting records its regret at the unsatisfactory statements made recently by the Secretary of State for Colonies and Lord Halifax in the Parliament, which are based on incorrect information. Neither the concessions offered by way of nominating Indian representatives on the C.G.A. Board and Advisory Committee, nor the arrangements made by circulars allowing Indian clove exporters and dealers to work as mere agents of the C.G.A. eliminate the risk of the community's expropriation from the clove trade.

"The Indian community of Zanzibar by virtue of its centuries old settlement in the Protectorate is an integral part of the population and the interests of the natives, Arabs and Indians have been recognized to be identical even by Parliamentary Commissions.

"The meeting, while expressing its willingness to welcome any measures for the betterment of the Clove industry and the producers, opines that the present Decree defeats the said objects and is against the best interests of the natives and the Protectorate as a whole. It is of opinion that the said Decree is the outcome of the short-sighted policy of certain individuals, who have, for their self-aggrandizement, entirely disregarded the interests of the natives and the country and have aimed at the elimination of Indians.

"The meeting, therefore, once more appeals to the Secretary of State for Colonies to reconsider the whole problem in its true perspective for the good of the country and solidarity of the British Empire."

INDIA GOVT. MUST PUT EMBARGO

This mass meeting expresses its deep disappointment at the acquiescence of the Government of India in the anti-Indian Clove Legislation behind the back of the Indian community and hereby declares that the concessions made by the Zanzibar Government in deference to the wishes of the Government of India are utterly inadequate and illusory and do not offer any relief to the Indian community who are, by the provisions of the said legislation, permanently deprived of their trade rights. The meeting records its sense of extreme regret that the Government of India in recent negotiations kept out of consultation the Indian representatives like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Mr. Tayabali Rajabali, President of the Indian National Association, Mr. B. N. Anantani, the Congress and other public leaders of India. The meeting once more urges the Government of India to press for the abandonment of the monopolist policy by the Zanzibar Government which the Government of India themselves regard as open to objection and secure the restoration of the right of internal and external free trade of the Indians by laying an embargo on the import of cloves in India.

APPEAL TO BRITISH SYMPATHISERS

The meeting also recorded its sense of gratitude to Lord Kinnoul for his sympathetic message and to Mr. W. Paling and Mr. Creech-Jones, Members of the Parliament, for their great sympathy in the just cause of Zanzibar Indians and appealed to them and through them to the British public, as also to H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Congress and other public leaders, merchants, commercial bodies and public institutions, and the Central and Provincial Legislatures of India to continue their gratifying support till justice was done.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

Prospect Of To-day's Assembly Adjournment

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

It is understood Government are likely to allot a day in the first week of September for the discussion of the International Sugar Agreement in the Assembly.

The adjournment motion on the subject which is expected to come up to-morrow may not therefore be pressed by the Congress party.

Pandit Jawaharlal in a family group at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesing in Bombay. (Left to right) Pandit Jawaharlal, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, (his sister), Miss Indira Nehru, (his daughter) and Mr. Hutheesingh.

Poorna Swaraj Must Be Won

C. P. Premier's Appeal To Berar To Co-operate With Ministry

AMRAOTI, August 22.

Slight disorder prevailed with black flag demonstration at the opening ceremony of the New Udaya Office in Tilak Ashram last evening owing to the presence of Mr. Khaparde at the function instead of Mr. M. S. Aney.

The Hon. Dr. Khare, Premier C. P. Government performed the opening ceremony. For about two minutes, the disturbance continued and the Premier had to intervene and request the people to keep order.

Subsequently, the Premier spoke for half an hour dwelling on the influence of the late Mr. Tilak on him after which calm was restored.

The function was attended by the Hon. Mr. Deshmukh, Minister, the Deputy Commissioner and a number of leading citizens of the town.

Last night a public meeting was held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee at which an address of welcome by the Amraoti Municipality was presented to the Premier, Vir Wamanrao Joshi presided.

The Premier, Hon. Dr. Khare in his reply exhorted everybody to be a Congress member adding that the public should co-operate with the Ministers He said "We will not be satisfied unless we get complete Swaraj. We will never tolerate caste quarrels".

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale also spoke after which the meeting terminated.

This morning, the Premier paid a visit to the Balodyan Vanita Samaj. Later, he will attend a flag hoisting ceremony.—A.P.

INDIANS ABROAD

Emigration Committee Considers Zanzibar And Ceylon Problems

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The Emigration Committee of the Central Assembly met to-day at the residence of Sir Jagadish Prasad, who presided over the meeting. Among those present were Messrs. Mohanlal Saksena, N. M. Joshi, M. Mudaliar, Ghiasuddin, F. E. James, and Ramnarayan Singh.

It is understood that questions relating to Indians in Zanzibar and Ceylon were discussed.

Sir Jagadish Prasad explained the present position and what Government had done so far.

The members indicated certain lines on which the Government of India should carry on negotiations with Zanzibar and Ceylon Governments.

BERAR BAN ON BOOKS LIFTED

Badnera's Civic Address To Premier Khare

AMRAOTI, Aug. 22.

At the close of his opening speech at the Seventh Session of the Berar Literary Conference yesterday, the premier Hon. Dr. Khare announced that the ban on some of the proscribed books had been lifted and read out a list. He then paid flying visits to a number of institutions in Amraoti and Badnera where he was presented with an address by the Badnera Municipality.—A P.

'Terrorists' As Congressmen

Released Conspiracy Case Prisoner's Appeal

JHANSI, August 21.

"Released as I am at the fag end of my life's journey, once again I take to serving the country's cause during the remainder of my life-time. I am joining the Congress as a full-fledged Congress worker. I would also seize this opportunity of declaring on behalf of other Terrorist prisoners that they too, if released, would throw themselves entirely into the Congress, obeying its command and discipline and working honestly and conscientiously for its programme and policy."

This important declaration was made by Pandit Permanand, the recently released Lahore Conspiracy Prisoner addressing a huge meeting held at Jhansi, his native town to accord a welcome to him.

Continuing he said, 'create sanctions and discipline and carry ceaseless fight and I believe independence would be achieved by non-violent battle. We should be proud that we are fighting the world's greatest, mightiest and cleverest Empire and it would come down through discipline and solidarity. Otherwise, it would stand erect with all its grandeur'.

Referring to the Andamans' hunger-strike, he said, "I know that it will not move Government. They are too heartless, callous and powerful. This hunger-strike is petty from Government view-point and would fail resulting in the doom of many blooming lives. But their sacrifice would inspire and spur us to go ahead with renewed vigour."

It is understood that Government have fixed August 27 for discussing the No-Confidence Motion against the Municipal Chairman sponsored by the Congress Party.—A.P.

CHANGE IN MUSLIM LEAGUE CREED

Constitution Committee Recommends Independence As Goal

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

It is understood that telegraphic consultations have been held between Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Rajah of Mahmudabad, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming annual session of the League, regarding the fixing of the dates of the session and other allied matters.

Nawab Mohd Ismail Khan and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan were also here in the same connexion. It is expected that Mr. Jinnah would break his journey at Delhi for a day or two on his way to Simla for the Assembly session. It is likely that the League session would be held in October in Lucknow.

The Associated Press further learns that the committee set up by the League to amend its constitution with a view to making it more democratic and acceptable to all sections of advanced political opinion among Muslims has submitted its report. The most important change recommended is that of the political creed of the League—from Dominion Status for India to Independence. The Committee has also suggested that in order to bring Muslim masses into the League fold, the system of two-anna membership should be introduced. These two recommendations would engage the main attention of the League session.—A.P.

700 WORKERS ON STRIKE

Sequel To Alleged Non-Payment Of Regulation Wages

DACCA, Aug. 21.

About 700 Mill hands employed in the Luxminarain Cotton Mill have struck work since Thursday as a protest against the management's alleged non-payment of the wages according to the new regulations for the factories in Bengal.—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S GUJERAT TOUR PROGRAMME

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru tours Gujerat for three days from September 13.

Preparations are being made for his reception.—A.P.

MOSLEM M.L.A. JOINS CONGRESS

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Maulvi Hafiz Zafar a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly from the Muslim Urban constituency returned as an independent candidate, it is understood, has joined the Congress Party in the Legislature.—A.P.

Aid To Silk Production In Bengal

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

A conditioning house for raw silk, it is understood, is shortly to be established by the Government of Bengal for developing silk industry of the province. A comprehensive scheme has been drawn up and a sum of Rs 45,000 has been sanctioned towards financing of the scheme.—A.P.

UNION OFFICIAL FASTS

Protest Against Non-Redress Of Labour Grievances

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

A Kushtea (Nadia) message says that Mr. Purna Chandrapal, Secretary Local Labour Union has gone on hunger-strike since this morning as a protest against an alleged non-redress of grievances of operatives of the Local Mohini Mill by the Mill authorities, who have closed the Mill 'sine die' since July 6 last following the strike resorted to by a section of the operatives.—United Press.

CONFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY PARTIES

Bengal Govt. Proposal For Next Budget

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Bengal Assembly to-day rejected without division the Congress cut motion emphasising the urgent need for retrenchment in expenditure

During the consideration of the demand for grant of a sum of Rs. 11,853,000 for expenditure under the head General Administration, the Finance Minister announced the Government proposal, before the next budget for a conference of the different sections of the House to consider the question. Endorsing the Finance Minister's announcement, the Premier requested the withdrawal of the cut motion, which, however was put to vote with the above result —A P.

JUDGE'S DONATION OF SCHOLARSHIP

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Justice Manohar Lal of the Patna High Court has, it is understood, announced intending to give a post-graduate research scholarship of Rs. 100 in Chemistry and 2 scholarships of Rs. 15 each for 3rd Year students in Mathematics and Chemistry of the Patna University.—A.P.

'A CONQUEROR OF AIR'

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

In the presence of a select gathering of the officials of the aero club and the Civil Aviation Department, H. E. The Governor of Sind presented the Marquess of Willingdon challenge Air Trophy to Mr. P. D. Sharma, Indian National Airways Pilot.

His Excellency, making the presentation, said, Mr. Sharma was a type which they were trying to develop out of the youngmen, who with a sufficiently good education were proceeding from school or university straight to flying as a profession. He concluded paying a tribute to him for his part in writing the name of Indian pilots on the list of those who assisted in conquering the air.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

ANY NEWS, ARMAND?
NOT A BIT---IT IS THREE HOURS SINCE MISS BELMAN GOT HER PENDANT--- AND THE ROBBERS HAVE NOT YET CALLED THEIR ACCOMPLICE!---
7-23
PIKE OUGHTA GET THIS MESSAGE IN ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES!
LYMAN ANDERSON
THE PIGEON CIRCLES INTO THE AIR, THEN HEADS STRAIGHT FOR MIRANA, ITALY----WHERE PIKE WAITS!
"DIAMOND PENDANT--- 4 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING"--- IT'S TIME I STARTED!
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